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HOLIDAY NUMBER

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Colored American

The Freeman
A National Illustrated Colored Newspaper
And Ethiopia Shall Stretch Forth Her Hand

ME 12.
BER 52

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 30, 1899.

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THE PROFESSION

UBJECT OF THIS SKETCH, A EADER IN HIS LINE, IS

OLE, WELL KNOWN AUTHOR

omedian of the Firm of Cole & nson, the Gay Fun Makers Who er to the Public.

Cole, comedian, author and pro- of the firm of Cole and John- being interviewed by our rep- tive, stated the following:

ll. I suppose you want me to verything I know. Well, sit it won't take me long. To be- th. I was born in Athens, Ga., mained there till I was 14 years My father having received a ment position in Atlanta, the of Georgia, he moved the fam- re. It was there that I spent ater part of my school and col- fe in the Atlanta University. eaving college I drifted all over ntry in search of some vocation ermanent livelihood. Having a knowledge of music and a fair called on the late Sam T. Jack, m I was engaged to write and songs, burlesques and gags for many companies, and contrib- little specialty with his Creole ny. I remained in Mr. Jack's for two years, and under his iscipline and requirements I d greatly. My next theatrical was the creating, organizing ducing of a production known Black Patti Troubadours, which the country the season of 1896- er the management of Messrs. el and Nolan, creating a tre- s sensation. It was with this tion that I first introduced my character. The season of 1897- d me a partner of Billy John- ading our own company, pre- the musical farce comedy, "A Coontown." The public was sed with the comedy that sea- at we've kept it on ever since. e held a new piece in prepara- ntaining many new and start- rprises. But the public de- "A Trip to Coontown," and we e to give it to them. They nev- m to tire of the many funny situations and characters in p to Coontown."

Cole is a great lover of litera- nd art. In his home in Fifty- treet, in New York City, can be he rarest paintings by the great s, and many volumes of choic- rature. He is also very fond of e sports and bull dogs, he being ud possessor of two highly bred bull terriers.

Items of Interest.

kfort, Ind., Special.—See The an's holiday number—only 5c. Prayer meeting Wednesday * * Miss Lettie Parker has d from a visit at Toledo, O. Miss Blanch Radcliff and mother ain off the sick list. * * The s of the A. M. E. Church held a s meeting Monday night. * * Martha Weaver is better. * * a few days' illness Miss Carrie r is able to be out. * * Mr. an employe on the Clover Leaf, the Gem City on last Sunday. Parents' day the last Sunday in ber. * * Christian Endeavor ; Sunday School promptly at J. D. Kersey, superintendent. * * Busy Bee Club held a business Saturday at the home of Mrs. Lincy. * * Subscribe for The an. It contains the leading race of the day. * * The Busy had a rehearsal of their Xmas ses Tuesday night. * * Rev. Johnson preached an excellent n Sunday night. * * On last ay S. B. Williams met one of his ldier friends at his place of busi- * * Don't forget Parents' day rrow. * * The public schools their Xmas exercises last Friday. of the colored children took * * Many of the business s of the Gem City are having Xmas trade. Their highly deco- windows causes many gazers. Mr. Forrest Mitchell is recover- after a few days' illness. * * of the members of the A. M. E. ch were busily employed in arranging for the Christmas week. * * Mr. Mark Shad has returned to his home in Thorntown. * * The city schools have closed their doors, Dec. 22 till Jan. 2, giving the school boy a week of pleasure. * * To-morrow is the last Sunday in the quarter. Everybody is supposed to have his appointed Sunday School lesson; also his Sunday School verse. * * Subscribe for The Freeman. * * Mrs. Ida Mitchell was in Crawfordsville on business Saturday. * * Mrs. Mary C. Hargrove and Vinie Williams have gone to Waterman, Ind., from there to Danville, Ill., to attend the family reunion. * * Mr. Edward Brown has returned from Indianapolis. * * Mrs. Ruth Cummings, of Indianapolis, is in the Gem City. * * Sunday School was well attended Sunday. * * The Mission Sunday School gave Xmas presents to its members last Sunday.

A Grand Concert.

Dover, Del., Special.—A grand concert was given by the students of the Delaware State College in the Whatcoat M. E. Church, Dec. 15th. * * Miss Hester Anderson is able to be out again. * * Miss Mamie Laws is on the sick list. * * Mrs. J. T. Plentty, who has been ill, is better. * * The Christmas Fair of the Whatcoat M. E. Church opens Dec. 20th and closes the 29th. * * Mt. Zion A. M. E. Church, the pastor and his good people held a Rainbow Fair beginning Dec. 21st, closing the 30th, 1899. * * Rev. O. D. Robinson, D. D., P. E. of the Wilmington District, preached for Rev. P. P. Gains Sunday evening, the 17th. Rev. Gains after spending a few days in Philadelphia, has returned.

Notes of Interest.

Meridian, Miss., Special.—Miss Margaret Terrell is domiciled on Thirty-fourth street, between Tenth and Eleventh. * * J. C. Hill has returned from Basic Mission, where he has been on professional business. * Mr. Solomon Green, who has been ill for some time, died on the 8th, at his home north of the city. He was buried on the 10th, his funeral being conducted by Rev. Hyman. * * J. W. Longstreet has been re-elected D. G. M. of the Stringer Grand Lodge of Mississippi, which met at Jackson recently. Messrs. T. J. Wilson, J. W. Harris, G. B. Fagans and J. A. Lagrone attended the session also. The next session will be held at Holly Springs. * * Mrs. Gussie Longstreet and her sons, J. W. and James Hill, who have been in Urbana, Ohio, for several months, have returned to the city. * * Sunday evening, the 17th, Rev. John May preached an able sermon at New Hope to an attentive congregation. * * Mrs. Louisa Driver has returned to her home at Ramsey, after spending some time here with relatives and friends. * * Rev. L. S. Lee will be in the city after the 1st to take charge of St. Paul M. E. Church. * * About twelve city market "jonas" were gathered up by the police Sunday morning, Dec. 17th. They were driven to the guard house. Their ages ranged from 13 to 18 years. * * Dr. Miller, another colored doctor, has located in the city. * * Mr. Miles Dudley and Miss Cora Curtis were married at Pilgrim Progress Church on the 13th. Rev. D. G. Griffin officiated. Mr. P. Bell and Miss O. Terell were married at the same church on the 10th. * * Mr. L. G. Murray was in the city recently, the guest of relatives and friends. He left for Mobile on the 14th. * * Miss Emma Hodge was severely burned on the 14th and grave fears are entertained as to her recovery.

Newsy Items.

Greencastle, Ind., Special.—Rev. Fiske Walker, ex-missionary to China, lectured at Bethel A. M. E. Church Sunday, Dec. 17. * * Mrs. Mary Brown, of Indianapolis, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Wm. Case, who has been sick several weeks. * * Mr. John Bellamy, Jr., of Paris, Ill., is visiting his father, John Bellamy, Sr. * * Mr. Harvey More, the barber, has a severe attack of rheumatism. * * Mrs. Minnie J. Townsend, of Chicago, is spending the holidays with her father, Wm. Herring. * * Mrs. Tom Tisdal, of Russellville, Ky., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. W. Herring. * * Mr. Wm. Miles, the teamster, was thrown by one of his horses last week, and was seriously bruised. Mr. Miles is much better this week. * * Mrs. Griffith, of Kokomo, is visiting her brother, the Rev. Geo. W. Hardimon. * * Mrs. Lou Hunt is visiting friends in Indianapolis this week. * * Mr. Frank Miles returned to Indianapolis last week, after spending several weeks with home folks. * * Mr. W. H. Hunt is porter at the Star barber shop. * * Mr. Delmar Ernest is porter at the Commercial Hotel, Mr. Henry Ricks having resigned.

A TRIP TO COONTOWN

UNDOUBTEDLY THE LEADING THEATRICAL ORGANIZATION

A SKETCH OF BILLY JOHNSON, OF

The Team of Cole & Johnson, Star Comedians and Producers--The Company a Credit to the Race.

Billy Johnson, as he tells it, "was born in Charleston, S. C.; attended the public schools there, and subsequently became a pupil of the Augusta high school. Though acquiring a fair common school education, his roaming disposition did not give him time to graduate.

Johnson's love for the stage developed itself in childhood, when he starred a minstrel show in his mother's woodshed and charged two pins for the admission, but his first professional engagement was that with Chas. B. Hick's famous Hicks-Sawyer Minstrels, the season of '87-8, making his debut at Binghampton, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1887, remaining with the above organization the season, he worked his way from a song and dance man to a specialty artist. After traveling six seasons with other minstrels Johnson became fairly well known as the originator of the cane dance, "which was his specialty," but he disclaims all rights as to its origination, leaving that for Chas. Pope, its rightful owner. However, he was engaged with Isham's Original Octoroons, season of '95-6, and created the bookmaker in the "Blackville Derby." The next season came the Black Patti's Troubadours, of which he was an important factor, and where he and his present partner, Bob Cole, "talked it over," consequently we have Cole and Johnson in "A Trip to Coontown," a two act musical comedy, from their own pens, playing first class houses only, and conceded by press and public to be the brightest and best colored show before the American public. It has always been the motive of Messrs. Cole and Johnson to elevate the Negro on the stage, and they have done much in that line by laying aside the stereotype style of Negro performances and opening up a new field for the more ambitious Negro on the stage, which reflects credit to themselves and the race likewise. In their third successful annual tour of "A Trip to Coontown" they have associated with them such well known artists as Lloyd G. Gibbs, Walter Dixon, Sam Cousins, Barrington Carter, Thomas Craig, Sam King, Geo. Ledbetter, Willis Accooe, Geo. Brown, Edna Alexander, Mollie Dill, Pauline Freeman, Clara Freeman, Lavina Jones, Jennie Hillman, Jennie Schepper, Alice Mackey, Stella Ware, Nettie Glenn, Willetta Duncan, Julia Smith, Myrtle Cuzzens, Alberta Martin and Sam Lucas, under the direction of Ed. W. Cook and E. H. Lester.

From Georgia.

Albany, Ga., Special.—The bazaar given by Eureka Church on the 20th inst. was reported a great success. * * Mr. A. B. Dillard spent this week in Arlington. He is expected to return Monday. * * The South Georgia annual conference of the C. M. E. Church was held at Americus, Ga., Dec. 12-17. The conference was a great success this year. * * Rev. J. A. Ragan, P. E., is still Presiding Elder of the Albany District. * * Rev. L. D. McAfee, former pastor of the C. M. E. Church at this place, has been sent to Brunswick, Ga. * * Rev. I. Brady, of Mt. Zuma, Ga., has been sent here. * * Whenever you desire to know what the race is doing buy The Freeman weekly from Mr. W. H. Phipps, who is agent for it at Albany, Ga. * * The water famine which has been going on in the city for some time, is about over.

Personal Mention.

Dover, Del., Special.—Miss Gertie Gray spent a few days with her sister, Miss Nellie Gray. * * Rev. Tinley, P. E., was in town on the 22d on a short visit. * * The teachers of the public schools, Mrs. Beemer, Miss Coursey and Mr. A. B. Ruffin, are away to spend the holidays. * * Rev. Deacon was in town on the 22d.

J. M. HENDERSON INTERPRETED

Opposed to Laymen Having a General Office in the Great A. M. E. Church.

He Meets a Rebuff That Explains the Situation--His Promptings in General.

"HE ASSAULTS AND INSULTS," SAYS THE WRITER. "THE LAITY THAT FEEDS HIM"--AS A DUTY TO THE CHURCH AND

The People, the Following Interpretations are Given to the Public Which Deal With the Doctor's Letters From Beginning to End--Introduces Political Methods Into the Church to "Pluck the Cherished Plum."

I have read with regret and disgust Dr. John M. Henderson's vicious onslaughts on his brethren in the ministry, but when he assaults and insults the laity that feeds him, my feelings move me to speak for the general good.

To read the doctor's letters without knowing the man, and the motives which prompt him in saying what he does, one would think there was something "rotten in Denmark." Fortunately I chance to know the gentleman (of him, at least), do not, therefore, take any serious regards at what he says. I've never had any occasion to make any reflections on any of his volumes of verbosity until I noticed his attack on the lay General officers of the A. M. E. Church in The Freeman of Sept. 16, 1899. From now until the General Conference meets or as long as he continues to publish such misleading statements as he does in The Freeman of the above date, I propose to champion the cause of the laity and give the public the interpretation of the doctor's letters. This I shall do as a duty to the church and people who have not read Mr. Henderson's letters in the light of his character and ambition.

INTERPRETATION No. 1.

The sum and substance of the whole article is an attack on the laity holding general offices in the A. M. E. Church. This is the interpretation of all he says against Profs. Kealing and Hawkins. He colors his remarks with envy and thus makes use of language which will prove a plague to himself in his own aspirations to office. The laity regard and resent the attack as an insult and an injustice and one hundred or more of us—the representatives of six hundred thousand laymen—at the proper time will be on hand in Columbus to see if these attacks will succeed.

INTERPRETATION No. 2.

Dr. John M. Henderson wants to be editor of the "Christian Recorder." He wants it badly. If he can't get that he wants the editorship of the "Review." He feels that he must have an editorship or "bust." He feels that [illegible] have it if he has to inject some of Tammany's political methods into church affairs. If he can't get it on his merits he will try to find and go in on some one else's demerits. The doctor has seen the "hand writing on the wall" with refernce to his Recorder aspirations. Those whom he has called in to interpret the handwriting have informed him that Doctors Johnson, Ransom and Reynolds are too popular to run up against for the Christian Recorder, and that he (Henderson) will never sit in the coveted chair as editor of the "Recorder." He then vainly attempts to prove that Prof. H. T. Kealing, the present scholarly incumbent and fluent writer as a failure. This accomplished, he sees the way clear to aspire for the place himself. Smart Dr. Henderson. Not so smart, either, after you understand him. "I can't beat those preachers; I'll oust the little layman, and let him 'root hog or die,'" This is what he thinks in his "midnight musings."

INTERPRETATION No. 3.

Another Tammany taffy trick of this smart, cunning and contradicting Doctor Henderson's is his mentioning of Rev. G. E. Taylor, Dr. I. M. Burgan, et al. from Texas in this connection. It is to create suspicion and strife between them and Prof. Kealing's friends and thus produce a division among the Texas delegation. I have this to say: No effort that the cunning Mr. Henderson may make can divide Texas. She has stood a unit in General Conferences for twenty years and is no less wise now than heretofore.

We were united when that "slave driving bishop" from Texas was elected. This is what Mr. Henderson called him. But since then, having fallen into his hands, the doctor calls him in substance "the biggest bishop on the bench."

Revs. G. E. Taylor, T. C. Denham, I. M. Burgan, B. W. Roberts, or whoever else is elected delegates from Texas will vote for Prof. H. T. Kealing, however they stand for other candidates.

Furthermore, Prof. Kealing's satisfactory service, his excellent qualities as a writer, and the high standard he has gained for the "Review," will cause him not to be regarded as a Texas candidate, but the choice of the church throughout the country. The whole church has pronounced commendation on his work. It remains for this doctor to discover that Prof. Kealing was a "failure," and that the general judgment is nothing compared to his, especially since he must create an excuse to get in the race himself.

INTERPRETATION No. 4.

Besides his objection to Prof. Kealing, because he is a layman, he opposes Prof. Hawkins for the same reason, and in order to incur favor with Georgia, the home of Dr. Johnson, who preceded Prof. Hawkins. Thus hatred for the laity, desire for office, and insincerity combine to explain this attack

INTERPRETATION No. 5.

Not long ago Dr. Henderson was throwing taffy to Dr. C. S. Smith. All who knew their former relations knew Dr. Henderson was not sincere and in this last letter, finding Dr. Smith is really becoming prominent as a candidate for the bishopric he seeks to lessen his boom by saying he has ceased to push forward his present work in
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INTERPRETATION No. 9.

Dr. Henderson states in substance that if he was an officer of the church he would not speak his individual convictions as freely as he does now. This interpreted, means that if he can by his present tactics get into office he will say and do nothing offensive enough to get him out. Or, that he has manhood now, but would sacrifice it for office.

The doctor is somewhat of the eccentric order—one of those ministers who rush in where decent and discreet men fear to tread.

From henceforth I propose to have the public understand him through these interpretations. I shall try to be truthful and do it in decency, that when the final act of the "Much Ado About Nothing" is ended I can command the respect of my fellow lay delegates and other laymen whose cause I take upon myself to champion.

Trusting they will read the doctor's letters and the interpretations that they may sit in judgment on the right, I am, yours on to Columbus,

W. D. CAIN,

Lay Delegate from Central Texas Conference.

A NEW REPUBLIC.

Evolution of a South American No Man's Land.

A republic of two hundred thousand square miles (one and a half times the size of Great Britain and Ireland) has suddenly arisen in the heart of South America, writes a Buenos Ayres correspondent of the London Daily Mail. This is the Republic of Acre, so called from the river of the same name (a tributary of the Amazon) which flows through it.

The circumstances which gave rise to this new State are somewhat novel. The territory of which the Republic of Acre is composed has long been disputed by Bolivia and Brazil without being effectively occupied by either. It is a thinly peopled region inhabited by less than fifty thousand souls, who make a living principally by the collection of rubber, which grows wild in the forest in great abundance.

An adventurer named Rodriguez Aries took it into his head to proclaim himself President of this no man's land. The new government was formally created, Ministers of State appointed, and the capital fixed at Antimairi, a small hamlet which is a depot for the shipment of rubber. The new State of Acre contains no large cities; indeed, it contains no town larger than a small village.

The new President is a man who has seen much of the world. He is a Spaniard, and was formerly a banker in his own country, then theatrical impresario in the United States, clerk [illegible] and merchant in

source of wealth [illegible]

Whether the new Republic of Acre will have a more lasting existence than the government of Trinidad remains to be seen.

A New Fad.

Scientists are recommending the electric light bath. It is free from the exhausting effects of Turkish baths and is soothing to sore muscles and joints. Nervous headache yields to this treatment, and the bath is of [illegible] of sedentary habits, such as teachers, doctors, lawyers and professional men generally. Combined with a cold shower it is said the electric light bath is positively rejuvenating.

Not Throwing Money Away.

"It will cost you $1," said the jeweler, inspecting the works of the timepiece through his eyeglass, "to put this watch in thorough repair."

"Hand it back," haughtily replied the young man on the outside of the counter. "I can get a new one for 98 cents."—Chicago Tribune.

How to Fasten the Thread.

The best way to fasten the thread at the end of a sewing machine seam is to turn back on the seam just sewn and stitch for half an inch or more; then you can cut the thread and not stop to tie, which take a great deal of time and is absolutely necessary if you would not have your thread ripping out all the time.

Heavy Shoes.

A woman who is a victim of the big shoe habit says that when she took a trip west a few weeks ago she wore her "comfortable," heavy-soled, rubber-heeled calfskins. In the sleeping car she gave orders to the porter to black them. As her berth was the first one from the little chicken-coop place in which the porter attends to his odd jobs, she had no difficulty in overhearing a little conversation which took place between him and two of the men passengers.

"They calls 'em golf shoes, don't they?" the porter remarked.

A number [illegible] attached themselves to him so hard that he grew nervous and began to miss freely At length the last and great stand of the day was reached, when, just before the beat began, a ferocious and peculiarly powerful miner advanced and whispered hoarsely in his ear: "Look 'ere, gov'nor, you're shooting horful, and I've lost three bob on yer. But I've backed yer double or quits, and, by gosh! If I don't win this time I'll knock yer bloomin' 'ead off."

THE BEE HIVE THE BEE HIVE

462 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

Our Holiday present this year to our customers will be a 30 per cent reduction on all our goods. Below we will give you a few of our prices and you will see your present will be worth coming after.

SHOES

Ladies' dongola polish tip shees... .99
Ladies' fine stitch shoes ... .99
The Alma, a swell shoe ... $1 25
The Dowthy shoe... $1 98

MEN'S SHOES

A gook shoe... .99
Human Krugers calf... $1.89
Working shoes... $1 0

Dry Goods Department

Ladies' ready made Dress Skirts, all colors, worth $1.50, our price... .73

We also have a full and complete line of dry goods and ladies' furnishing goods.

Cloak Department

Ladies' plush Capes worth $2.50, our price... $1.49

We also offer special inducements in all of our Cloaks.

THE DAWNING OF A NEW CENTURY

The Old Century Monuments That Mark its Resting Place Will Ever Stand

What of the Morrow?--Inventions That Mark the Rapid Progress of the People.

THE WANE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY FINDS US ADVANC ALONG ALL LINES--AS EACH DAY DAWNS IT BRINGS

With It Some New Achievement That Casts a Light of Higher Civiliza Upon the Nation and Brings the Race into Closer Proximity With Success Which is Truly Its Own.

Hardly two short months more and the twentieth century will have dawned upon us.

The old century, the greatest and most prolific of usefulness shall have passed behind the hills of time, never more to be resurrected from the graveyard of oblivion, and yet the various monuments, which mark its resting place will ever stand out prominently through the hazy solemnity of the past, portraying its many virtues till the end of time.

Other ages have been noted for some especial innovation or historical facts which marked the dawning of a new era in some country or among some approximate nations.

But this century has shed its sunlight of advancement along all lines.

There is hardly an island so remote from civilization but that has felt its beneficent touch.

The problem of to-day has been the
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One fruit tree has been made to bear all kinds of fruit, thus making as far as possible a fac-simile of the Biblical tree in the ancient garden of Eden.

The animal kingdom has ben enlarged by the discovery and application of the microscope, which has revealed to the eye of man myriads of animalculae, containing in all forms of vegetable and animal life, the knowledge of which has contributed to the circumvention and lessening of many of the maladies to which the human flesh is heir.

The beginning of the nineteenth century witnessed the cumbersome stagecoaches as the only means of rapid transit from one of our great cities to another, it requiring one whole week to make the journey or receive a letter from New York to Philadelphia. But to-day we can eat breakfast in New York, and dine in Philadelphia, or we can read of the doings printed in one of our great metropolitan sheets the same day, though we may be in a country village five hundred miles away. When the nineteenth century broke upon our advanced civilization of that day, it found our fore-fathers perusing their periodicals on the long, cold, winter night, with the assistance
of the flickering rays of a tallow c
dle, until some venturesome spiri
search of cool water dug deep into
bowels of the earth and brought f
a gushing spring of kerosene, whi
due time was refined and made to r
the stars in brilliancy and contri
to man's pleasures as artificail li
Yet, not content with that, man
not long in robbing the carbonife
deposits of our mountains, and gi
to the world a greater light sti
the form of gas, which equaled
moon in its mellow and transl
rays. But it remained for the wan
the nineteenth century to produ
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rival old Sol in his light-giving pr
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nights into one continuous day.
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progressed, so has man adv
along all lines. The old-fash
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loom and a relic of antiquity, h
been transplanted by newer and
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industrious men and women.

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Electricity, the crowning capsto
the nineteenth century discoveries
not yet unfolded its field of usefu
in its entirety. Each day brings
some new invention where it has
made to supplant some slower age
transacting this busy world's
mands. The hump-backed mule
long since been supplanted as the
tive power of transit, along our
thoroughfares. Time has been hel
abeyance by the lightning transmi
of telegraphy. Distance and space
been overcome by the facility of
telephone, and even our actions
expressions of voice have been
nered and treasured for future pro
tion by the magic of vitaescope
phonograph. And yet the end has
been reached.

Yes, the already breaking daw
the twentieth century is streaking
the hilltops, and, as it comes, Ame
comes marching to meet it, 70,00
strong, crowned with trophies of
vention and progress, surpassing
nations of the civilized world. She
produced the greatest nation on
globe, strong in its integrity, an
powerful in its love of justice th
rants have ben made to lease
hold upon their unfortunate dep
encies far remote from our borders
recognize the unquestionable pr
tion given, when the silken folds of
stars and stripes are unfurled to
kindly breezes.

Through the open door of the t
tieth century this great nation
march unconquered and conqu
keeping step to that grand stra
national patriotism:

"My country, 'tis of thee."

The moto engraven on their
standing out in bold relief unde
strong rays of the morning sun.

"For God and humanity."

But what of the Negro? He, to
to be found in the ranks, marchin
the tune of ten millions, with here
there one is to be found in the
vance guard, having won his em
or distinction in the field of lette
science, grappling with adverse
cumstances and conditions. Yet
here with scarcely thirty-five yea
freedom behind him: but he brings
the twentieth century two million
mers who own and pay taxes on
000 farms; 27,000 who are engag
the various professions: 116,00
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schools, with 30,000 teachers: 16
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tical field will be seen a Price a
Payne. In the field of letters a
borough, a Broglan and a Du
Then stop with mouth agape, a
your glasses and behold a pictu
which every true American is ma
shout forth with all the ardor of
soul. When the familiar scenes of
Juan is broght forth into view and
body of stalwart warriors, the ind
able Tenth Cavalry, toiling up the
side 'mid shot and shell, but saving
honor of our nation by their heroi
forts, then stand with head unco
as the next scene is presented to
view: First comes the Napole
head, with eyes ablaze, with und
ed fire and the sable brow of T
sant L'Overture. Next, I behold
martyred devotee of liberty, An
Maceo, crowned with a laurel wr
of immortelles wrought by one m
hands of liberty-loving Cuban's w
memory they will cherish as lon
the waving palms continue to s
the dusty traveler from the tro
sun and the limpid waves of the
ged Atlantic will kiss the shore
the flower of the Antilles.

DR. C. M. WA

Hot Springs, Ark.

MPORTANT NEWS OF SOLDIER BOYS

From the Far Northwest Comes an Encouraging Report of the Boys in Blue.

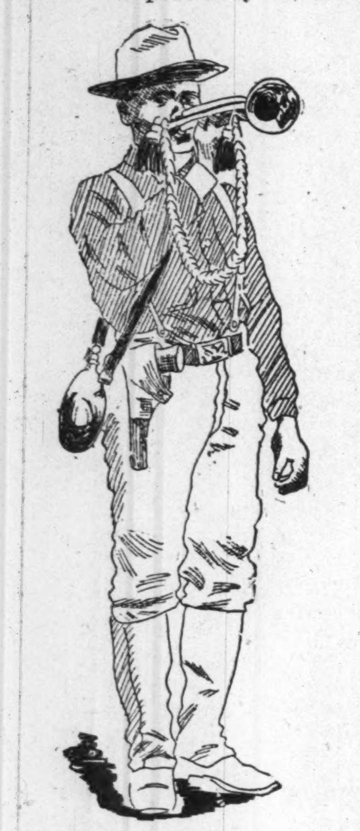
A Detachment of the 24th nfantry in Alaska That is aring Well--Told Briefly.

OM THE LAND OF ICE AND SNOW THE READERS OF THE FREEMAN MAY EXPECT A SERIES OF ARTICLES

Members of the Company, Including the Writer-an Indiana Boy, Formerly an Employee of The Freeman-Send Christmas and New Year Greetings to their Friends at Home--The Climate a Pleasant Surprise.

Wrangle, Alaska, Dec. 4.—Editor Freeman: To my friends and ers of The Freeman who reside in States, and who shudder with a chill at the mention or the word aska," I wish for you a merry as and a happy New Year. This o doubt timely, but by the time letter reaches the office of The eman it will be time to exchange s greetings and perhaps New r's. This fact is due to the great ance from this point to The Freeoffice, as you so well know. I promised The Freeman a series rticles relating to Alaska, with refce to the possibilities of the Afroericans in this section, etc. These les will begin with the New Year, will be furnished as regularly as rmation with reference to the rees of the country can be obtained. t present we will merely tell you ur whereabouts. The boys of the pany have just recently enjoyed a sant Thanksgiving Day, most esally the excellent dinner, which le Sam, through the kindness of commanding officer here, so bounly provided. Such a feast (we will by way of description) would have creditable to our leading hotels ndianapolis. To commemorate the r and day as well the boys have souvenirs of the same to their ds at home far away.

he story of the colored soldiers in ska may be told in brief as follows: after the writer joined Co. L, Inf., at Ft. Douglass, Utah, ch 17, 1899, that company and e others of the same regiment e sent to San Francisco, Cal., re the writer and all the rest ght they were on their way to Ma-. This was in April last, present . The four companies had been e perhaps four weeks, when L pany received orders to go to ska. This order made the writer, ell as all the other members of company sick, as we thought, as most of the readers of The Freeman think, that Alaska is a land of ice and snow. And the writer thought by this date (Dec. 4th) he would be so badly frozen that he could not write a line for The Freeman nor friends. The writer and many tried to transfer to other companies, but without avail. Such was our impression of Alaska. The company (after two weeks' delay at Vancouver baracks, Washington,) arrived at this post May 18, 1899. It was here divided, leaving a detachment here, and the company headquarters were transferred to Dyea, Alaska, 300 miles further north, where it remained only a short time, when its barracks were destroyed by fire. It was afterward transferred to Skagway, the principal town in Alaska, about which Uncle Sam and Canada have been disputing. There the company has remained ever since and is there at present. The detachment, including the writer, which was left at Fort Wrangel, have fared very well. We have all been greatly and pleasantly surprised to find the country and climate not so bad as often represented. The people in the States have the impression that the Kolndike region includes all Alaska. The Klondike region is 1,000 miles further north. I will mention that and others in articles referred to. The climate here, except for constant rainfall, has been very mild. Up to date of this letter there has rarely been any freezing temperature, and we are yet going about without overcoats. This beats Indiana. The writer spent Thangsgiving of '98 at Chickamauga Park, Georgia, with the Ind. C. Vols., and the reader need not be surprised at the statement that the weather here nov. 30, 1899, was no colder than at Chickamauga a year ago. Of course we have plenty of rain. It rains nearly every day, and so accustomed have we become to it that we are surprised to see it stop. You never hear it thunder nor do you ever see lightning, but it just rains or pours down, rather, without warning. The forest is thickly wooded with spruce and hemlock—these are evergreen the year round. This gives the appearance of spring, excepting the crests of the mountains, upon which snow can be seen all the year. Among other interesting features of Alaska are long days in the summer and long nights in winter. During the summer the sun sets at 9 p. m. and it remains light till 11 p. m., no lamp being necessary. At this writing it grows so dark at 4 p. m. that it is impossible to write without lamplight and the sun does not rise until 9 a. m. Wrangel time is one hour later than San Francisco time, so the reader can calculate the difference in the time at his home.


A Bugler.

Further particulars on this subject will be given later. The boys of the company all send their regards and Xmas and New Year's greetings to friends at home, and all, including the writer, expect a few presents Xmas.

Very respectfully,

P. W. BARNETT,
Co. L, 24th Infantry.

A Female Sampson.

Texas has a Negro woman, Jane Robinson, of Burison county, who weighs 447 pounds; and is said to be a progidy of strength. She is known to have placed on the plantation where she works daily pieces of machinery which five men were unable to handle successfully.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The Freeman for year to any point in the United States—only $1.00.

"Good-by, Hubby."

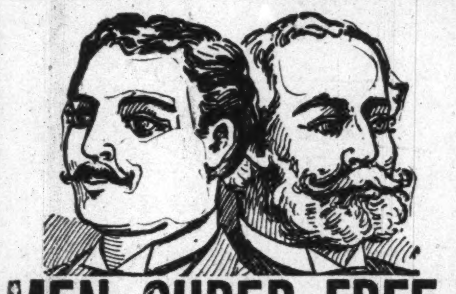
A divorce case heard in Cincinnati the other day was that of C. H. Maguire against Minnie Maguire. He is a telegraph operator. She is an actress and known as Lillian Waltone. She was a singer in the musical Humpty Dumpty which was at the Walnut Street Theatre a few seasons ago. She also appeared in other productions of a musical character. Her husband said she was a good wife for a time. One day his employer told him he must not allow the woman who was coming to the office to see him to do so any more. He said the woman was his wife, but his employer would not believe it, and when the fact was insisted upon he was told he would better, under such conditions, watch her. One night he found her with a man named Jack Cox. He asked her to go home and she would not. Cox said if she was the wife of Maguire she must go home and he would accompany them. He did so, and they all drank some beer together in Maguire's flat. After that she said, "Jack, I will go with you. Good-by, hubby," and the two left together. She refused to live with her husband again and he sued for divorce. They were married in 1892. A decree was granted.

Accused of Wife-Beating.

An edict has been issued by the Right Rev. Bishop Huntingdon suspending the Rev. R. Eugene Griggs, an Episcopal minister of Binghamton, N. Y., pending the investigation by an ecclesiastical court into charges of wife-beating and desertion made by Mrs. Griggs. Mr. Griggs has already been fined $25 in the police court for wife-beating, and was compelled to give security to support his wife for a year. Other charges effecting his moral standing will come up before the ecclesiastical court.

While Chaplain J. W. Comfort, of the Indiana Reformatory at Terre Haute, Ind., was appealing for sympathy and better reform measures for criminals at the First Methodist Church, some thief stole his overcoat, hat and gloves.

Robert M. Rouss, a man without legs was found guilty of murder in the criminal court at Birmingham, Ala.


MEN CURED FREE.

A most successful remedy has been found for sexual weakness such as impotency, varicocele, shrunken organs, nervous debility, lost manhood, night emissions, premature discharge and all other results of self-abuse or excesses. secures any case of the difficulty, never fails to restore the organs to full natural strength and vigor. The doctor who made this wonderful discovery wants to let every man know about it. He will therefore send the receipt giving the various ingredients to be used so that all men at a trifling expense can cure themselves. He sends the receipt free and all the reader need do is send his name and address to L. W. Knapp, M. D., 1831 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., requesting the free receipt as reported in this paper. It is a generous offer, and all men ought to be glad to have such an opportunity.

Palpitation of the Heart.

"A severe attack of nervous prostration left my heart in a very weak state. It would palpitate and flutter at the slightest exertion, and I was unable to attend to business. I tried several remedies without benefit, until I began using Dr. Miles' Heart Cure which cured me completely.
W. Wollney, Jackson, Miss."

DR. MILES' Heart Cure

is sold by all druggists on guarantee first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free.
Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

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AFTER.

A WONDERFUL FACE BLEAOH.

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It does not turn the skin in spots but bleaches out white. It is a very good thing for the eyes if allowed to get in the eye while washing the face.

One box of this preparation is all that is required if used as directed, the skin remaining beautiful without continual use, and is perfectly harmless.

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But All for the Good of Suffering Humanity, for It Robs Them of Diseases.
RHEUMATISM, HAY FEVER, ETC.

By the never failing merit and efficacy of "5 DROPS," many diseases have been robbed of their terror, and the grave of many of its victims. Through the prompt and decisive action of "5 DROPS," thousands have been snatched from the jaws of death and restored to health, happiness and friends. Many a person has been told by the attending physician that they were beyond the reach of medical science. Yet today, they live and are a walking advertisement for this remedy, and are likely to reach a ripe old age. This may sound a little skeptical to some, yet it is true, most positively true. We make no exaggerated statements in behalf of this remedy; we hold out no false promises to the sick and afflicted. But we say to all of them, it does not matter how many doctors have treated you, how many remedies you have tried, how long you have suffered, if you have any of the following diseases, you can positively be cured by the use of "5 DROPS," for it never fails: RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, BACKACHE, ASTHMA, HAY-FEVER, CATARRH, TOOTHACHE, NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS, NERVOUS and NEURALGIC HEADACHES HEART WEAKNESS. EARACHE, CROUPE, MALARIA, DROPSY, CREEPING NUMBNESS, BRONCHITIS, LA GRIPPE, and kindred diseases. So proof positive are we of the effectiveness and highly curative properties of "5 DROPS," backed up by the many thousands of testimonials received from grateful persons from every part of the country, that we are fully warranted in saying "5 DROPS" is daily curing more people than all the remedies on the market combined, and in cases of Rheumatism, it is curing more than all the doctors combined for they cannot cure chronic Rheumatism. "5 DROPS" can and does cure it, regardless of how severe, or how long standing. "5 DROPS" is not alone the best remedy on earth, but is also the cheapest, for a dollar bottle contains 300 doses. Price per bottle, $1.00, prepaid by mail or express, or six bottles for $5.00. Sample bottles, 25c., but for the next thirty (30) days will send sample bottle for 10c. 5 Drops is the name and the dose. Agents wanted.

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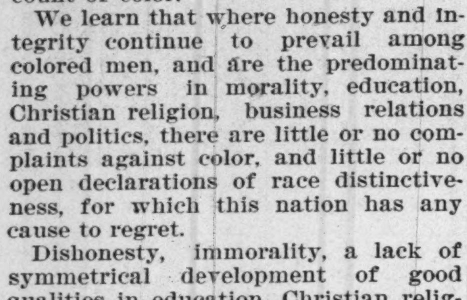
REV. R. H. WALKER

A Word of Timely Advice From the Pen of the Above Named Gentleman Food For Thought.

When the colored men of the United State of America can fully appreciate the national offers which for many years have been presented to them in glorious possibilities of using to distinction and full recognition on principles of righteous, in homes and country, in business relationship and personal influence, in Christian religion and politics, there will be less grounds upon which complaints may be based for lack of recognition on account of color.

We learn that where honesty and integrity continue to prevail among colored men, and are the predominating powers in morality, education, Christian religion, business relations and politics, there are little or no complaints against color, and little or no open declarations of race distinctiveness, for which this nation has any cause to regret.

Dishonesty, immorality, a lack of symmetrical development of good qualities in education, Christian religion and politics among both white and black, are the prime elements of the nucleus and nucleolus of those life and property damning evils which bring shame and disgrace to colored American citizens. Let us seek to remove the cause. When this is done the disease, viz., the race problem, will vanish in oblivion and this nation and country will be enriched with God's blessed results in fruits of Christian harvest, the invigorating stimulant, bone and sinew of our united body in one common cause, by one faith, in one God, and one baptism, under one flag, "the Stars and Stripes."



Immigration to Africa as a remedy for race recognition and preservation of human life would be an everlasting curse to civilization. Let us develop all the latent powers. Christianize and educate from industrial points of view, well defined in the speech of Prof. Boker T. Washington, which he delivered at the Southern Industrial Convention, at Huntsville, Ala., Nov. 12, 1899. Then in a few years we may see more clearly, without going to Africa, that princes shall come out of Egypt and Ethiopia shall stretch forth her hand unto God. Yours for good,

R. H. WALKER, JR.

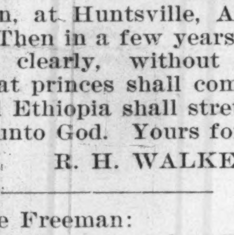
Editor The Freeman:

Permit me to congratulate The Freeman force on getting out such a splendid journal. It is one of the finest from the Negro press. Please find enclosed $1.50 for one year's subscription. Yours respectfully,

GRIFFIN BROWN.

E. M. Logsdon.

Probably no Indianapolitan is more deserving of credit for what he has accomplished than Mr. E. M. Logsden, the present chairman of the Republican county central committee. He was born in this city July 9, 1865. He attended the public schools of this city and at the age of thirteen began active life as a teamster on the Belt Aailroad. Afterward he worked on a brickyard and for three years he was with the Indianapolis Car Works.



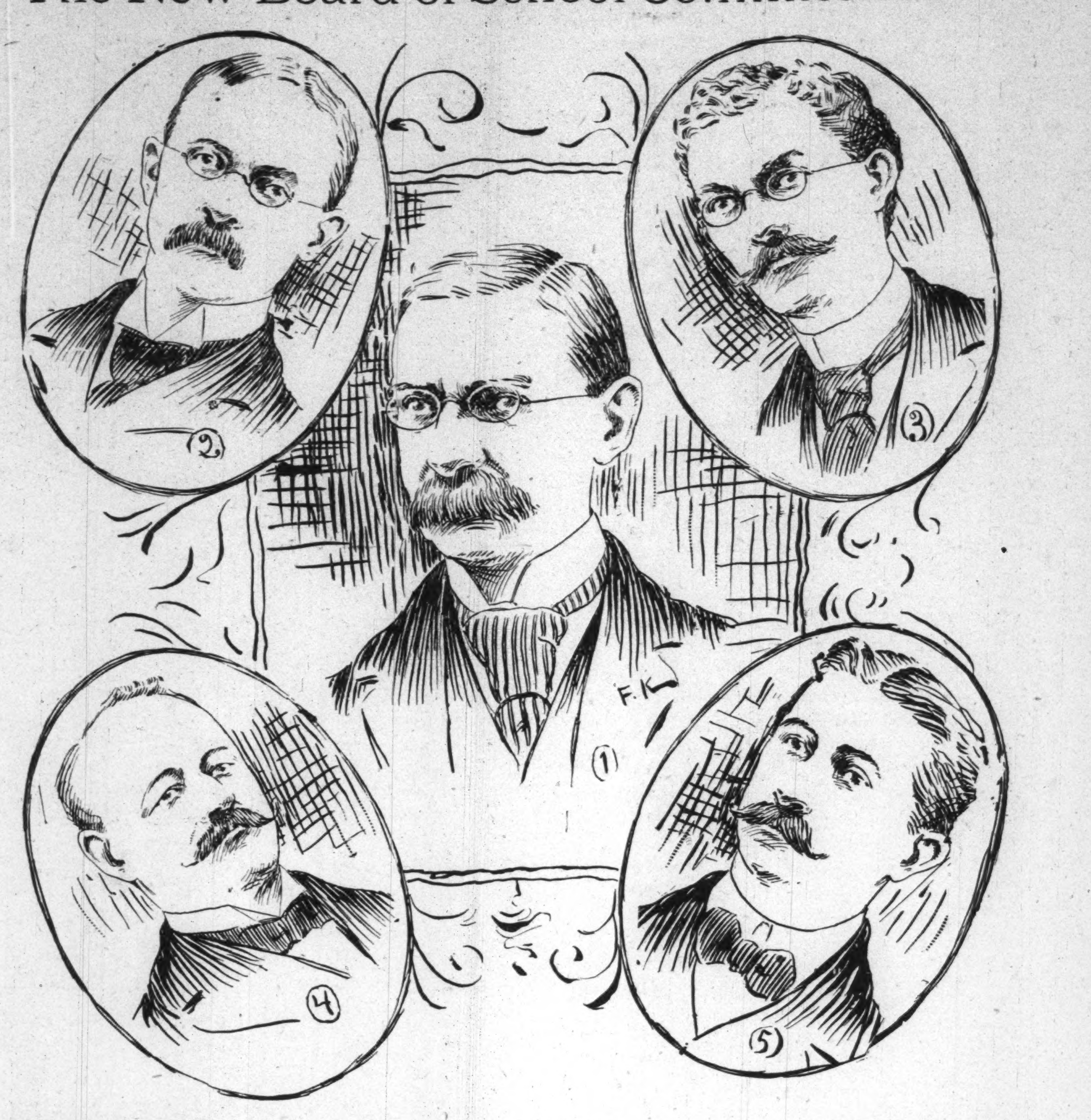
After five years' service with the city fire department, he became a member of the firm of Middleton & Logsden, broom manufacturers.

M. Logsden is an energetic Republican and in 1897 was appointed assistant custodian of the State House. In 1899 he was elected chairman of the county central committee, which position he filled with credit. He married Miss Lilly Lynch, of this city, and has four daughters—Helen, Marie, Elizabeth and Katharine.

Interesting Happenings.

Wetherford, Texas, Special.—T. Smith, of Fort Worth, was here last week. * * Oscar Lyons, of Brownwood, passed through our city to spend the holidays at his home. * * Mrs. Mattie Cornelius, nee Wilson, is getting up a church club. Miss Della Cass is president. * * The New Orleans Minstrels had a crowded tent. * * Mahara's Minstrels was good. They played to good houses. * * We have a C. M. E. Church that is a credit to the town. * * Wetherford has a colored population of 350. Most of them own their own homes and farms. There is one barber shop, one shoe shop, one butcher, two stationary engineers, one public school with two teachers, 110 attendants, three churches, fourteen preachers, four secret societies, a fine Odd Fellows' hall, a plasterer, and are treated better by the whites than any other town in the State.

The New Board of School Commissioners.



No. 1—GEO. W. SLOAN. No. 2—CHAS. W. MOORES. No. 3—HENRY C. SICKELS
No. 4—ANDREW M. SWEENEY. No. 5—JOHN H. EMRICH.

Geo. W. Sloan.

Mr. George W. Sloan, of whom a splendid likeness is given in the above groups, has occupied a place in the front rank of the staunch business men of our city for more than half a century. Mr. Sloan's place of business may be considered as one of the old landmarks, since at no time has he been situated more than five hundred feet from his present location. Mr. Sloan is the leading druggist of the State and has a reputation for business sagacity that has brought to him a patronage that is a great source of wealth.

Mr. Sloan was born in Harrisburg, Pa., on the 28th day of June, 1835. When he was two years old his parents removed to this State, coming by way of the old Pennsylvania canal, crossing the Allegheny mountains on the old inclined plane, part of which may yet be seen from the Pennsylvania railroad, then down the Ohio by boat to Madison, and to Indianapolis by stage.

Mr. Sloan has witnessed almost a complete revolution in the drug business during his fifty years experience. He attended the Philadelphia School of Pharmacy in 1857, but for financial reasons did not graduate. His presence in the firm of Browning & Co. was so necessary that he never returned to college. In 18[illegible] he was elected president of the American Pharmaceutical Association. In 1880 he received the degree of M. D. from the Indiana Medical College, and in 1891 the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy from Purdue University. Besides many other positions of honor and trust, he has been a member of the school board of Indianapolis since 1896, and is a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason.

Chas. W. Moores.

Charles W. Moores is the son of the late Charles W. Moores, who died in the union army at Stevenson, Alabama, in 1864, a private soldier in the 132d Indiana Volunteers. He was born in Indianapolis on Feb. 15, 1862. He attended the public schools and high school until 1876, when he entered Butler College. In 1879 he taught schol in Pike township in this county, re-entering Butler College in the spring of 1880. In the following fall he became a member of the junior class at Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, and graduated there in 1882. Mr. Moores completed his preparation for the practice of law in 1883, graduating at the Central Law School of Indiana at Indianapolis. He worked his way through law school by serving as page in the superior court and night attendant at the public library. He was admitted to the bar on his 21st birthday and continued his studies in the law office of Baker, Hord & Hendricks for four years. In 1888 he entered into a law partnership with Samuel O. Pickens, the firm afterward becoming Chambers, Pickens & Moores by the accession of Smiley N. Chambers, then U. S. Attorney.

Mr. Moores has edited annotated editions of a number of Indiana Supreme Court reports, has contributed to the American and English Encyclopedia of Law, treatises on banks, bylaws, contracts, specific performance and trusts, and in collaboration with Wm. F. Elliott, a work on Indiana criminal law. He has been a United States Commissioner for many years, and is now a professor in the Indiana Law School, lecturing on contracts, personal property and sales. He is now a practicing lawyer in the Lemcke Building. Oct. 5, 1896, he married Miss Elizabeth Nichols, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have one child.

He is a member of the Sons of Veterans, Sons of American Revolution, Commercial Club, University Club, Indianapolis Literary Club, Century Club and the New England Society of Indiana.

Henry C. Sickels.

The subject of this sketch, Henry Coe Sickels, is a prominent citizen of the State of Indiana, and an influential member of Indianapolis society. He not only holds the esteem of his contemporaries, but is held in the highest place by his opposers. For many years his name has been before the people and his gentlemanly bearing and sociable manner makes of him a favorite generally. His ancestors were connected with the earliest history of the city, his grandfather being Dr. Isaac Coe, well known by old inhabitants. His father was a prominent citizen, who carried with him worth and prominence, he having been at one time an instructor in the Marion County Seminary. Mr. Sickles attended the public schools but was largely instructed in mathematics and Latin by his learned father. To mention the fact that Mr. Sickles has been connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company for twenty-five years, and worked up from the foot of the business to that of assistant superintendent, would have been enough to have convinced our readers of his worth, but believing that you will take pride in learning of this good man, we have mentioned the above items. Mr. Sickles was born in this city, Oct. 21, 1857, and is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Sickles was elected Oct. 10 as School Commissioner, an office which carried with it no emolument but one of great responsibilities and places him in a position to show his great business tact and qualities.

Andrew M. Sweeney.

The subject of this sketch, A. M. Sweeney, is a man who has worked his way from a teamster to the position of President of an institution that represents $25,000,000 in capital. Mr. Sweeney was born in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 26, 1853, of humble parents, and in his early life was cast upon his own resources to shift for himself, so we can not find words more appropriate for this occasion than the ones used by the writer who said that every action of one's life is the beginning of so long a chain of consequences that no human Providence is able to give a correct prospect as to the end. Mr. Sweeney began early life as a teamster. After following that vocation for a while he arrived at the conclusion of the old adage, that the change of pastures makes fat cattle. Therefore he decided to come to Indianapolis for the change, reaching here by working his way on the I., V. & W. R. R. in 1868. After being in the city but a short while he secured a situation as coal cart driver. This did not seem to suit the ambitious youth. He directed his attention to obtaining an education that he might be enabled to fit himself for higher things in life. He attended the public schools different times and became a student of St. Meinrad's College in 1870. Mr. Sweeney did not graduate, though by close study combined with practical experience mastered six languages, and became a teacher in one of the public schools of Dubois county in 1874. Principal of the schools of Jasper county from 1874 to 1881; served as County Superintendent of Schools of Dubois county from 1881 to 1889; was President of Southern Indiana Teachers' Association in 1885; was nominated for Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of Indiana and defeated in 1886; was nominated and elected Clerk of the Supreme Court of Indiana in 1890, serving until 1894. In September, 1894, was one of the chief promoters in organizing the State Life Insurance Company, and was elected President, which position he now holds. This company has nearly $25,000,000 worth of business in force; elected School Commissioner of the schools of Indianapolis Oct. 10, 1899, and will assume responsibilities Jan. 1, 1900. Married Miss Hellen E. Kuebler, of Jasper, Indiana, 1878; have four children—Robert, Clarence, Carl and Lucile. Nothing more can be said of Mr. Sweeney other than he is the right man in the right place.

Jno. H. Emrich.

The subject of this sketch is John H. Emrich, born in Wayne county, Indiana, September 16, 1860, and came with his parents to Indianapolis in 1865, where he has resided every since. Mr. Emrich attended the public schools [illegible] this city and received a good practical education. After leaving school he went into the furniture business with his father, Henry Emrich, who has been identified as one of the leading furniture manufacturers of the State for thirty-four years. Young Emrich entered into this business not as a stockholder, but a common laborer, and his twenty-five years of experience has enabled him to master the business in all of its details, of which he now holds the important position of secretary and treasurer. Mr. Emrich has never held public office other than the one he was recently elected to last October, Commissioner of the public schools of Indianapolis. This office carries with it many responsibilities and requires a thorough business man for the place. We feel safe in saying that no pains have been spared in selecting the best material. Mr. Emrich resides in the southern part of the city, the Fifteenth ward, one of the Democratic strongholds, and led his ticket. It is very true that Mr. Emrich is a staunch Republican, but this office is non-partisan, so this goes to show that his intelligence, tact and general affability have won for him scores of admirers.

Newsy Items.

Brinkley, Ark., Special.—Christmas exercises were observed at St. Paul and Mt. Zion Churches respectively. * * Rev. J. H. Holce, D. D., State missionary, was in the city Sunday, the guest of Rev. J. D. Humphrey. * * Miss Sarah J. Waterford, of Edmondston, passed through the city last week en route to Cotton Plant, where she will teach after the holidays. * * Mr. E. W. Smith is now behind the counters of A. Wood & Co. * * John A. Hibbler, manager of the Hunter Tailoring branch store, has a new sign. * * Prof. F. C. Potter, principal, of Cotton Plant Academy, was in the city Saturday. * * Miss Ida Holt is spending the holidays in Pine Bluff. * * Rev. Edmond Brown, Presiding Elder of the Clarendon District, preached an able sermon at St. Paul A. M. E. Church Sunday morning. * * Miss Abbie Lucas passed through the city last week en route to Little Rock, where she will enter Philander Smith College. * * Miss Ella Coleman is spending the holidays with her parents. * * Miss Beulah Irvin, who has been attending the Baptist College, Little Rock, passed through the city en route to Poplar Grove, where she is spending the holidays. * * Mr. J. N. Campbell, of the firm of White & Campbell, made Cotton Plant a flying visit last week. * * Too much can not be said of the establishments of A. Howell and H. T. Mahan respectively. Their holiday display was as fine as any in the city. * * Miss Edna Taylor, of Marvell, is the guest of Miss Lizzie Rooks. * * Mr. Jones Woodson, the veteran porter of the Union Station, is spending the holidays in Pulaski, Tenn., with relatives. * * Mr. E. W. Harrison, who has been seriously ill is convalescing. * * Rev. W. Bolivar Davis, the Georgia evangelist, left last week for a tour through Mississippi. * * Miss Lillie Humphrey, of Surrounded Hill, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lynch. * * The Arkansas Midland is running better trains since the widening of its gauge. * * Rev. D. T. Wilson has moved back to the city after a year's sojourn in Cotton Plant. * * Rev. A. R. Dobbins, the efficient pastor of St. Paul, is away visiting relatives in Fayetteville, Tenn. * * Subscribe for The Freeman while the rate per year is one dollar.

AT LIBERTY—Season 99-1900.

Miss Rosa Payne

BUCK AND WING DANCER

late of the Imperial Minstrels. Per. address care Baxter & Cashin's Music Hall, Jacksonville, Fla.

Charles Clifton,

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Enroute through Canada. Season '99-1900.

Simpson, Pitman & Patrick

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A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year : : :

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Enroute to the Pacific Coast with the "Coontown 400." A big hit nightly in a red hot singing, dancing and talking act.

F. L. DENTON

For a number of years leader of the Famous Piccanniny Band of Chattanooga, Tenn., is a musicion of much prominence—being well liked and gaining quite a reputation with the Big Minstrel Festival as a musician and vocalist. A Merry Xmas to all friends.

JAS. W. TOOMEY

A thorough musician. He is an efficient and well met young man. Engaged three seasons with the "Down in Dixie" company; at present with the Big Minstrel Festival, where he has held a responsible position as musician for the past two seasons, playing piccolo, flute, alto and saxophone, featuring the latter with much success.

ALFRED B. STOKES

For four seasons has held the position of cornetist in band and orchestra with the Big Minstrel Festival. A thorough musician with a wide range of friends, being a product of the Lone Star State. He extends a Merry Xmas and Happy New Year to all friends.

CLAYBOURN WILLIAMS

A descendant of Louisiana, is a young musician of much prominence. Having played in and directed several orchestras throughout the said State. Mr. Williams is engaged as baritone in band and double bass in orchestra with the Big Minstrel Festival.

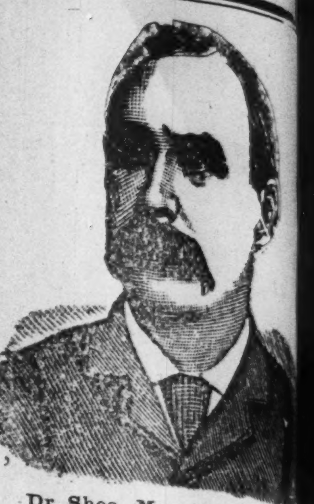
W. W. WALKER,

A Drummer of much distinction; having traveled the United States over and a good part of the foreign country, including Australia, England and Africa with the Sells Bros.' and Forepaugh Shows. At present Bass Drummer with the Big Minstrel Festival.

JOE PLEASANT,

TUBA SOLOIST

with the Big Minstrel Festival. For three seasons with J. Ed George's Graduates: one season with Prof. Lowery's Celebrated Concert Band with the Sells Bros.'-Forepaugh Circus. Mr. Pleasant is a genial energetic young musician with a chance for much success.



Dr. Shea, Marvelous Mediu

$1000 Reward.

Gives the names of dead and l
friends, tells who and when you
marry, also of business journeys,
suits, absent friends, health or any
you wish to know, no matter what
He can call up your spirit friends
show them to you. Can make them
all around the room. He asks no
tions, don't ask you to write names
him. Don't try to pump you in any
but tells you right off. He is thoro
indorsed by leading spiritualists e
where, received from them a gold
and special license to practice his
derful powers; credentials no one
can show, can give thousands of r
ences to both white and colored pa
Twenty-five years' practice—seve
Brooklyn—will show you that he c
all he tells of. Can tell what busi
best for you and where, how to
speedy marriage with the one you
How to be successful in all your d
in short, what is best to do. He su
when all others fail. Positive sat
tion or no pay. Call and see. You
find it lucky to consult this Christian
tleman. He has a medicine that
cure drunkenness, can be given pa
not knowing it. Thousands through
are now

RICH, HAPPY AND SUCCESSF
with all their undertakings, while
who neglect his advice are still lab
against poverty. Through his p
knowledge of chemistry he can imp
you a secret that will overcome you
emies and win you friends. His ad
advice has often been solicited; th
sult has always been the securi
speedy and happy marriages and all
wishes. In love affairs he never fail
has the secret of winning the affe
of the opposite sex.

It is the curse of Spiritualism th
all large cities there is a class of me
women who claim powers they do
possess. They have neither gifts, cr
tials nor references. Surely the co
people are not so wanting in sense
throw their time and money awa
such. Dr. Shea refers to the Hon. C
Miller, capitalist, 2481 Atlantic av
the Hon. Wm. Denmore, architect
builder, 47 Cleveland avenue, and
Fred Lampe, grocer, 641 Fulton st
Brooklyn. All have known him fo
past ten years. He gives a free te
his power to all. The Doctor has
tieed five years in New Orleans, St. L
Memphis and Louisville; unders
thoroughly the diseases, spells or
ences the race is [illegible] ct to. He has
and always had [illegible] re patronage
them.

PLEASE READ [illegible] E FOLLOW
Brooklyn, Aug. 15.—This is to c
that I came to New York from Alb
was a stranger in a strange city, o
work and out of money. I had no
in anything I undertook. What to
did not know. A friend advised me
and see Dr. Shea. I did. He told m
cause of my troubles; he took me l
had been to others; they took my
and did me no good. I bless th
first met Dr. Shea. I would adv
in bad luck, sick or in trouble to
him at once. Sincerely,
ALBERT AT
Plainfield, N. J.

A SENSATION IN BROOKLYN—A
ISTER'S STATEMENT:
I wish to state that one of my p
oners was sick and in trouble for a
time, Mrs. Brown, 37 Gay street. N
seemed to understand her case.
several doctors, but none of them
to know what was the matter.
could do her any good. I was my
as her pastor to call and see her
ing of the wonderful work being do
Dr. Shea the last few years. I thou
would call and see him myself.
him a sympathetic gentleman. He
me a wonderful test of his powers;
me to send him a lock of the sick
hair, which I did by her daughter
told at once what was the matter w
a short time cured her sound and w
Her family had seemingly been und
cloud. Now all is changed. She is
and prosperous. I can truly and hon
recommend Dr. Shea to all in need
ness or distress of any kind.
REV. WILIAM JOHNS
Pastor Lebanon Church, Brookly
Dr. Shea can show thousands
the above.

DR. SHEA.
Has been carefully educated i
moepathic and Electric schools of
cine. His success is wonderful in
paralysis, rheumatism, asthma,
eyes, tumors, cancers, constipation,
dyspepsia, tape worms, liver compl
deafness, catarrh, dropsy, piles,
debility, heart diseases, consumption,
eases of women and children, fits,
disease and all strange, mysterious
eases which others don't understand
diseases, no matter what they are
ing but honorable treatment. He do
will honestly tell you if you can be
Has all new remedies and new
Has an ample experience in hosp
tals and private clinics. No trifling
human life. Call at once. Do
Diplomas hang in parlors. Is a regul
physician. There is a new remedy for
just discovered, not a liniment.
cases and all strange,
solicited to call. Fat folks
less made parents. All letters
tain $1.00, two stamps, all
Charges for medical treatment
Closed Sundays. Mention this paper.
651 Fulton street, Brooklyn N. Y.

WILLIAMS & WILLIAMS.

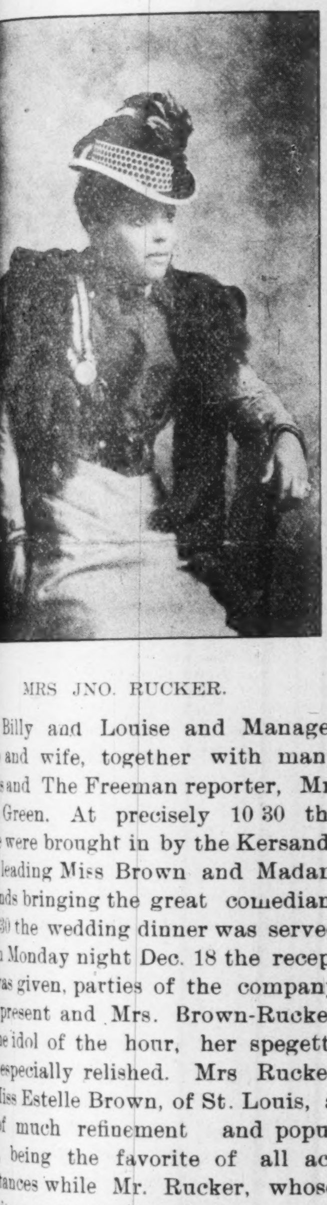
Williams & Williams.

e above are excellent likenesses of Chas. Williams and his talented Pernecia--sketch artists, this sea- ith the A. G Allen's New Orleans rels. Mr. Williams is principal dian, old man impersonator, drum r and magician; Mrs. Williams is a ette of no mean ability. Mr. iams was born in St. Louis Mo His parents moved to Kansas where they now live. He has spent ost of his life in California and h Columbia with different com- s and playing dates. Mrs Williams orn in Shreveport La, 1881. Her ts are now living in Temple Tex. s making the people open their eyes r clairvoyant and magic work. The anent address of this team is The an.

• • •

Swell Wedding in Theatricals.

e above is an excellent likeness of stimable wife of one of America's g comedians, John Rucker. The ama Blossom and Miss Estelle n, of St. Louis, Mo., who quietly married at New ns, La., Sunday morning, Dec. 17, at residence of Sarah Thomas 1738 Carondalet st. Wilson of the A. M. E. Church of- d Those present were the Ker- s Billy and Louise and Manager o and wife, together with many ds and The Freeman reporter, Mr. d Green. At precisely 10 30 the le were brought in by the Kersands leading Miss Brown and Madam ands bringing the great comedian. 2 30 the wedding dinner was served on Monday night Dec. 18 the recep- was given, parties of the company g present and Mrs. Brown-Rucker the idol of the hour, her spegetti g especially relished. Mrs Rucker Miss Estelle Brown, of St. Louis, a of much refinement and popu- y, being the favorite of all ac- ntances while Mr. Rucker, whose rait appears on a title page is one of rica's comedians. All members of profession and friends out of it wish a long voyage and a pleasant trip he sea of matrimony. After our week at New Orleans Mr. Rucker went to Donaldsonville, La., where a reception was given in honor of them by the Kersands, then to Houston Texas to visit her father, from there to Hot Syrings. She will rejoin her husband at Denver Colorado.



MRS JNO. RUCKER.

• • •

Big Squirrel—Merry Xmas—Little Squirrel.

• • •

Mrs. Maggie Davis, the wife of Charles Davis of the team of Goggin and Davis, is a very promising young lady and bids fair to be one of the coming soubrettes. She is with the Williams & Walker's company.

• • •

Marsh Craig the celebrated contortionist took a week lay off at New Orleans Xmas week to have a very bad hand treated he expects to join the show soon. Mr. Craig gave to the members of the "Festival" one of the swellest receptions of the season over 20 members being present and fun was the crowned king on this occasion notable states were represented by different members by a speech. Billy Kersands acted chairman, J. Ed Green ceremonicalist Dick Thomas made a speah for Nebraska, Allie Brown for Kansas, Howard McCarver for Georgia, John Christian for Virginia, Madam Kersands for Louisana, Harry Fiddler for Indiana, Joe Dobbins for Tennessee and Pearl Brewer for Colorado.

• • •

John W. Isham.

The cut below is an excellent likeness Mr. John W. Isham, a reputable metropolitan manager, known throughout the country as the "Defender of Southern Productions." Mr. Isham's famous organization of Octoroons, numbering 45 people, stands to day as the greatest colored aggregation in existence. Mr. Isham's managerial ability is shown in the selection of players. He has had in his employ many of the colored performers now prominent, most of whom developed under his management.

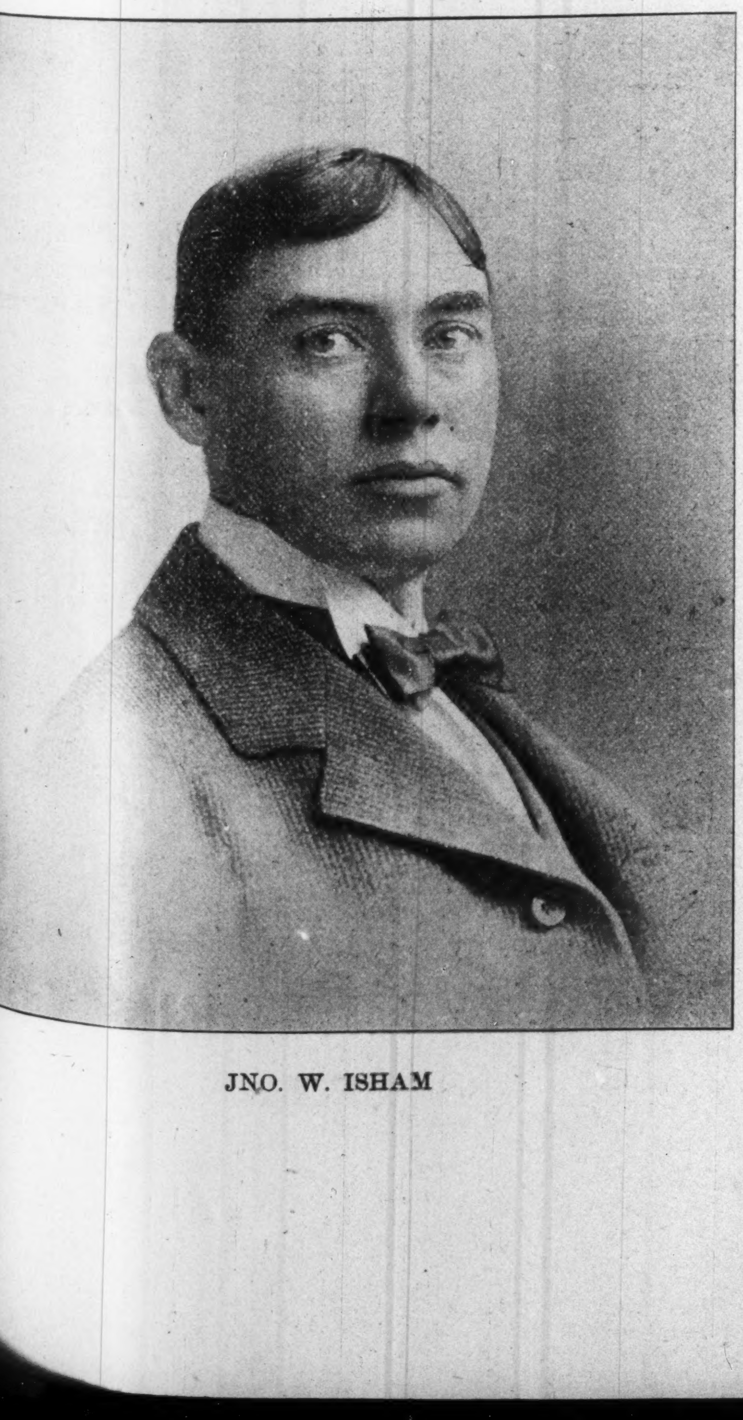
Mr. Isham's productions have always been notable for the care and expense that have been devoted to scenic and other details.

The company presented by Mr. Isham this season is said to be composed of the cream of talent. It is headed by Miss Belle Davis the star of her race, who was loaned last season to manager J. J. Rosenthal, proprietor of "Brown's In Town" company for a period of twenty weeks, receiving the largest salary ever paid a singer outside the Grand Opera ranks, namely $300 weekly.

The vehicle exploited by the Octoroons this year, is composed with Mr. Isham's initial success, and is said to be the talk of the country. As a clean, refined, up-to-date and interesting and enjoyable entertainment, it has no equal.

A sumptious banquet was tendered the company Xmas Day at the St. Nicholas Hotel, Lafayette, Ind. By this enterprising manager, beautiful souvenirs were given the members.

Mr. Isham is at present enjoying a trip abroad, in search of recuperation.



JNO. W. ISHAM

The Oriental Troubadours.

The Oriental Troubadours Concert and Specialty company wishes their many friends and well wishes a Merry Xmas and a happy and prosperous New Year. We are glad to announce this the most prosperous season we have experienced since our organization. All the company is well. Long live The Freeman.

* * *

The Southern Jubilee Singers under the direction of Prof. G. A. Morris are touring New York State. The company includes, Miss Matilda Hayes, Jno. W. Cooper, Misses D. Pritchett and others.

• • •

Billy D. Black has just returned to St. Paul, Minn. He writes that his new act for 1900 will be a hummer. Would like to hear from his old chum Dan E. Washington.

• • •

Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin company is still playing to packed houses. O. B. Rivers is still with them in the role of "Uncle Tom" and taking fairly well. O. B. Rivers sends regards to McKenzie, Tyler, Oliver and Holmes.

• • •

McKissick and Williams have closed with E. H. Winn's Minstrels and returned to New York City.

• • •

Messrs. P. G. Hampton, Matt Johnson; Billy Miller, the original Rastus, Britton and Williams were Freeman callers last week.

• • •

W. C. Craine has been slightly indisposed by hoarseness for the past two weeks. He was a singer by J. Ed Green was an encore winner during the work at the Cresent.

• • •

John Jackson sends regards to Hedgepath and Henry Carter and St. Louis friends.

• • •

Hello Sea Lion—How's Dallas?—Stokes.

intercourse. Our manager Ernest Willis is a gentleman in every sense of the word and is always looking towards the comfort of his people. Chas. Moore who has for years managed Slayton's Concert companies and late of the "Hottest Coon in Dixie Co." is making the hit of his life as "Major Wayback" and says that he is more pleased with his opportunities here than any attraction with which he was every associated. Chas. lifton late of Crosby and Clifton is a bunch of fun in himself and as the policeman he has created a character whose possibilities for comedy are never ending. I can say for myself that I have never traveled through any territory where the banjo is more appreciated We will spend New Years in Winnepeg, where we are to play the first week of the new century. May your paper prosper and its possibilities increase is the sincere wish of yours for advancement Will A. Humphreys.

• • •

Williams & Walker Company Notes.

We opened Sunday at the Great Northern Theatre, Chicago, to standing room only. After the show in the evening our committee of ladies had arranged an elegant Christmas tree, it was brought on the stage loaded with handsome presents from members of the company to thier friends in the company. The estimated value of the presents on the tree was $1000. This shows the good feeling that exists between the members of this noble company. Space will not permit us to mention the different articles that were on the tree. Mr. Sam L. Tuck our loyal business manager on Xmas invited Williams & Walker and their own big company to the Banquet hall of the Leland Hotel Chicago to a complimentary dinner that was served in grand style. After the innerman was satisfied the opening speech was delivered by the toast master Mr. W. E. Elkins and many responded as follows: "Advancement," Mr. Sam L. Tuck; "Congeniality," Mrs. Sam L. Tuck; "The Prestige of our Company." Geo. Harris; "The Future Prospects," Chas. L. Moore; "The Past and Present' Bert. A. Williams; "Prosperity," Geo. W. Walker; An original poem, entitled "As I See You on the Stage," Frank Mallory; 'Appreciation of our Manager,' Ada Overton Walker; 'My Best Wishes' Miss Mattie Wilkes; "The Great Race of Life and Our Position Therein," Ed. Mallory; "Good Advice to the Company" Lottie Thompson Williams; "The New Professionals," Frank A. Williams and short speeches were also made by Joe Hurtig and Andy Lewis of the Bowery Burlesque Company and by the representatives of the Chicago Press. Everybody voted Mr. Tuck's banquet a success, also the arrangements by the committee, Mattie Wilkes, Mazie Brooks, Lottie Thompson, Ada Overton and Eugene Wadsworth. After a very pleasant evening we all sang "Auld Lang Syne" and went to our different places of abode. Mr. Wilfred Day is directing our Orchestra, during Mr. Will Cooks absence.

CLARENCE POWELL.

Clarence Powell

The above illustration is that of one of the most talented of young colored comedians—Mr. Powell is at present keeping the large audiences that appear to witness the up-to-date performance given by the Oliver P. Scotts Refined Negro Minstrels, in a continuous uproar from the time he enters upon the stage until he leaves it. In his monologue Mr. Powell shows a tremendous amount of originality in his funny songs and sayings. He has been re-engaged with the above named organization for the season of 1900 and sends holiday greetings to all friends.

• • •

Ver Valin and Godman the black inspirers of music are making a hit nightly with Oliver P. Scott's Minstrel.

• • •

"Coontown Four Hundred"

enroute through Canada:—All the members of the company join hands in wishing to their many friends and the profession at large, a Merry Xmas and happy New Year. This leaves us in coivvial spirits and the best of health. The company has scored quite a success through the provinces of Ontario, and Mamitoba. The S. R. O. sign, having been frequently displayed. We are giving what is a revelation, in the way of colored entertainment, to residents of this part of the country, and are besieged for return dates. To those who have not been fortunate enough to have witnessed a performance of the "Coontown 400" I would say that it is a musical farce, based upon lines of pure Negro comedy, entirely free from the objectionable features that have hitherto marred the success of like productions. Mr Arnold in the comedy role has proven himself a performer of rare abilily. He is a faithful worker, and possesses that merit to please, which in a comedian must be possessed and cannot be acquired. Mr. Kelley and Yeager are valuable adjuncts, to the roster of and have proven themselves masters of their line, Mr. Kelly's dancing is phenomeral and their act never fails to elicit out bursts of meritorious applause. The ladies of the cast have won for themselves, a generous amount of approval for their deportment as well as their ability to entertain. The watch-word of the company is harmony both in musical members, and every day

• •

Mahara's Minstrels.

W. A. Mahara is home at Chicago spending the holidays with his family. The show has made many friends throughout the South. The show is playing returned dates at Shreveport; Marshall and Hot Springs.

• • •

Barlow Brothers Minstrels held reserved seats at the Cresent played the Big Minstrel Fsstival.

• • •

Jas. S. Lacy of the Big Festival writes that Piccalo Jones has entirely recovered a severe attack of chills and fevers thinking once that we would lose him but at present he is the comment of the big band.

* * *

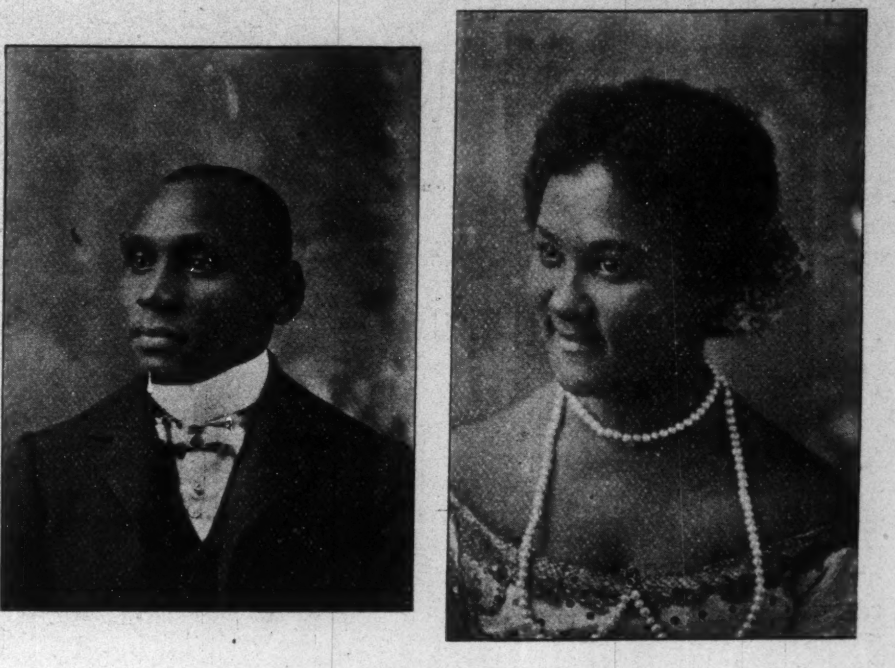
Walker Richardson still continues to make a hit at every performance singing the "Girl I Love in Sunny Tennessee" with Black Patti Troubadours.

* * *

W. H. Chappell of the Williams & Walker Company, is to receive two hundred dollars from the Adams' Express Company for a diamond ring that they lost in expressing.

* * *

Kid Frazier would like to hear from Howard McCarver at once on business.



Joe—THE BRITONS—Sadie.

The Brittons gave an exceedingly clever exhibition of grotesque dancing executing some steps never seen here before.—The Indianapolis Journal.

Lowery & Green's Minstrels.

The Original Nashville Students combined with Lowery & Green's Improved Minstrels are meeting with great success throughout Iowa. The show is composed of twenty-five of the best colored high class artists headed by P. G. Lowery, America's greatest colored cornet soloist; Perkins & Chapman, comedians and buck and wing dancers. Harry L. Gillam, the great acrobatic hebrew comedian; Mme. Hattie Lucas, a well known soprano vocalist; Allie Gillam and Tina Mazelle in an Up-to date sketch; Arthur Prince slack wire and juggling artist and Miss Ella Dorsey the extremely clever female contortionist The show closes with an original Cake walk which never fails to make a big hit nightly. Prof. Lowery is preparing an article on, "The Cornet and Cornetists of To-day" which will appear in The Freeman at a later day.

PROF P. G. LOWERY.

MISS ELLA DORSEY

Only Me

and I am all alone. Who? Why! W. A. Dean know as little Willie. I don't know it all but what I know I do. So go on boys and get the money for I'm getting a dime or two. Having closed a successful eight weeks of dates in Mexico I shall spend the balance of the season in Shrevesport, La. Have scored big hit singing my own compositions "All Coons Look Alike," "Don't go," "Epham Jones You Better Brought Dat Chicken Back," and "My Pretty New Orleans Girl." "Darktown Jamboree" a great 3 act farce Comedy now in preperation. At liberty for next season monologist, vocalist, solo alto, in band. Comedy or straight in acts, or middle man. General preformance work any old place. Accustomed to hot company. Regards to all professional friends.

• • •

Xmas Dinner at Home.

A Xmas dinner was served by Mr. and Mrs. Billy Kersand at their home Xmas Eve, accomodating over 100 people including the members of the minstrel festival many prominent citizens were present among whom was the Mayor of the city. A most enjoyable time was had Mrs. Kersands youngest sister Maggie Fernandez entertained by playing several heavy selection on the piano such as Gunoids Faust and Sydney Smith's arrangement of Ill Trovatore. She holds the honor of her class at New Orleans academy.

* * *

Mary Rector sends regards to the Meredith Sisters, wishing them a Merry Xmas and success in their future undertakings.

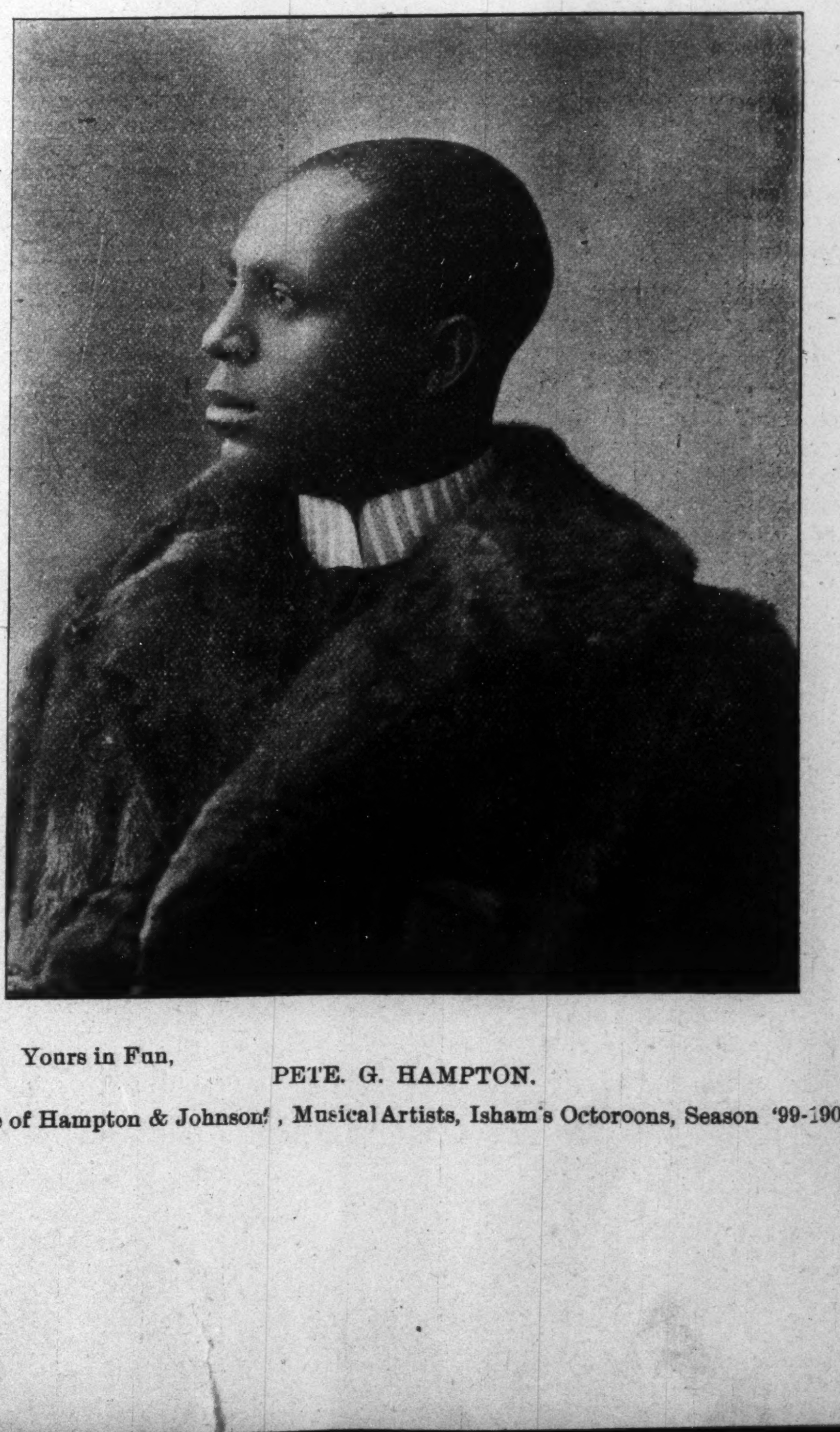
• • •

Caldwell & Henry comedians and preducers are in Chicago this week.

• • •

A Big Hit in Texas.

Clarence E. Henderson of the Oliver P. Scotts Minstrels writes:—"Christmas found us in the Lone Star state doing a great business and building up a reputation for the show that will excell all other colored shows. We closed our engagement at Fort Worth last night giving two shows and Matinee and did a tip top business. And this is what the papers say about the show. "Scotts Colored Minstrels held the board at Greenwalls last night and in spite of inclement weather and so many other holiday attractions they had a good house. There are colored minstrels and colored ministrels many of them not worthy a name but Mr. Scott has evidently succeeded in getting together the very best minstrel talent known to the black race. So from this its well known we pleased the public. Every act in the show was well spoken of and the first part as usual all ways takes the people.



Yours in Fun, PETE. G. HAMPTON.

Late of Hampton & Johnson, Musical Artists, Isham's Octoroons, Season '99-1900

THE HARDWICK BILL DISCUSSED

Prof. Booker T. Washington Expresses His Views on the Subject.

A Review From the Atlanta Constitution -- Decisions Left to the South.

IT WAS RECENTLY KILLED IN THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE--PROF. WASHINGTON SPEAKS PLAINLY AND TO THE POINT

Advising Best Means to be Adopted—Various Election Laws--Dangers all Around--In a False Position--Standard of Citizenship That Will Apply to White and Black Alike--Repression Will Fail.

In discussing the Harwick bill that was killed in the Georgia Legislature, recently, Prof. Booker T. Washington, in the Atlanta, Ga., Constitution, said:

"I dread the idea of seeming to intrude my views too often upon the public, but I feel that I can speak very frankly upon this subject, because I am speaking to the South and the Southern people. It has been my experience that when our Southern people are convinced that one speaks from the heart and tries to speak that which he feels is for the permanent good of both races, he is always accorded a respectful hearing. No possible influence could tempt me to say that which I thought would tend merely to stir up strife or to induce my own people to return to the old-time method of political agitation rather than give their time, as most of them are now doing, to the more fundamental principles of citizenship, education, industry and prosperity.

DECISION LEFT TO THE SOUTH.

"The question of the rights and elevation of the Negro is now left almost wholly to the South, as it has been long pleaded should be done," added Prof. Washington. "The South has over and over said to the North and her representatives have repeated it in Congress, that if the North and the federal government would 'hands off' the South would deal justly and fairly with the Negro. The prayer of the South has been almost wholly answered. The world is watching the South as it has never done before.

"Not only have the North and the federal Congress practically agreed to leave the matter of the Negro's citizenmany conservative and intelligent Negroes in recent years have advised the Negro to cast his lot more closely with the Southern white man and to cease a continued senseless opposition to his interests. This policy has gained ground to such an extent that the white man controls practically every State and every county and township in the South.

VARIOUS ELECTION LAWS.

"There is a feeling of friendship and mutual confidence growing between the two races that is most encouraging. But in the midst of this condition of things one is surprised and almost astounded at the measures being introduced and passed by the various lawmaking bodies of the Southern States. What is the object of these election laws? Since there is white domination throughout the South, there can be but one object in the passing of these laws—to disfranchise the Negro. At the present time the South has a great opportunity as well as responsibility. Will she shirk this opportunity, or will she look matters in the face and grapple with it bravely, taking the Negro by the hand and seeking to lift him up to the point where he will be prepared for citizenship?

"None of the laws passed by any Southern State or that are now pending, will do this. These new laws will simply change the form of the present bad election system and widen the breach between the two races, when we might by doing right, cement the friendship between them.

DANGEROUS ALL AROUND.

"To pass an election law with an 'understanding' clause simply means that some individual will be tempted to perjure his soul and degrade his whole life by deciding in too many cases that the Negro does not 'understand' the constitution and that a white man, even though he be an ignorant white foreigner, with but recently acquired citizenship, does 'understand' it.

"In a recent article President Hadley, of Yale University, covers the whole truth when he says: 'We can not make a law which shall allow the right exercise of a discretionary power and prohibit its wrong use. The 'understanding' clause may serve to keep Negroes from voting, but the time will come when it will also be used to keep white men from voting if any number of them disagree with the election officer who holds the discretionary power.

"While discussing this matter it would be unfair to the white people of the South and to my race if I were not perfectly frank. What interpretation does the outside world and the Negro put upon these 'understanding' clauses? Either they are meant to leave a loophole so that the ignorant white man can vote or to prevent the educated Negro from voting. If this interpretation is correct in either case the law is unjust. It is unjust to the white man because it takes away from him incentive to prepare himself to become an intelligent voter. It is unjust to the Negro because it makes him feel that no matter how well he prepares himself in education for voting he will be refused a vote through the operation of the 'understanding' clause.

IN A FALSE POSITION.

"And what is worse this treatment will keep alive in the Negro's breast the feeling that he is being wrongfully treated by the Southern white man and therefore he ought to vote against him, whereas, with just treatment the years will not be many before a large portion of the colored people will be willing to vote with the Southern white people.

"Then again I believe that such laws put our Southern white people in a false position.

"I can not think that there is any large number of white people in the South who are so ignorant or so poor that they can not get education and property enough that will enable them to stand the test by the side of the Negro in these respects. I do not believe that these white people want it continually advertised to the world that some special law must be passed by which they will seem to be given an unfair advantage over the Negro by reason of their ignorance or poverty.

"It is unfair to blame the Negro for not preparing himself for citizenship by acquiring intelligence and then when he does get education and property to pass a law that can be so operated as to prevent him from being a citizen even though he may be a large taxpayer. The Southern white people have reached the point where they can afford to be just and generous; where there will be nothing to hide and nothing to explain. It is an easy matter, requiring little thought, generosity or statesmanship, to push a weak man down when he is struggling to get up. Any one can do that. Greatness, generosity, statesmanship are shown in stimulating ,encouraging every individual in the body politic to make of himself the most useful, intelligent and patriotic citizen possible. Take from the Negro all incentive to make himself and children useful property-holding citizens and can any one blame him for becoming a beast capable of committing any crime?

REPRESSION WILL FAIL.

"I have the greatest sympathy with the South in its efforts to find a way out of present difficulties, but I do not want to see the South tie itself to a body of death. No form of repression will help matters. Spain tried that for 400 years and was the loser. There is one, and but one, way out of our present difficulties and that is the right way. All else but right will fail. We must face the fact that the tendency of the world is forward, and not backward. That all civilized countries are growing in the direction of giving liberty to their citizens, not withholding it. Slavery ceased because it was opposed to the progress of both races, and so all forms of repression will fail —must fail—in the long run. Whenever a change is thought necessary to be made in the fundamental law of the States, as Governor Candler says in his recent message:

" 'The man who is virtuous and intelligent, howevr poor or humble; or of whatever race or color, may be safely intrusted with the ballot.'

"And as the recent industrial convention at Huntsville, Alabama, composed of the best brains of the white South puts it:

" 'To move the race problem from the domain of politics, where it has so long and seriously vexed the industrial progress of the South, we recommend to the several States of the South the citizenship THAT WILL EQUALLY APPLY TO BLACK AND WHITE ship in the hands of the South, but adoption of an intelligent standard of ALIKE.'

"We must depend upon the mental, industrial and moral elevation of all the people to bring relief. The history of the world proves that there is no other safe cure. We may find a way to stop the Negro from selling his vote but what about the conscience of the man who buys his vote? We must go to the bottom of the evil.

SHOULD BE EQUALITY OF TREATMENT.

"Our Southern States can not afford to have suspicion of evil intention resting upon them. It not only will hurt them morally, but financially.

"In conclusion let me add that the Southern States owe it to themselves not to pass unfair election laws because it is against the constitution of the United States and each State is under a solemn obligation that every citizen, regardless of color, shall be given the full protection of the laws. No State can make a law that can be so interpreted to mean one thing when applied to a black man and another thing when applied to a white man, without disregarding the constitution of the United States. In the second place, unfair election laws in the long run, I repeat, will injure the white man more than the Negro, such laws will not only disfranchise the Negro, but the white man as well.

"The history of the country shows that in those States where the election laws are most just, there you will find the most wealth, the most intelligence and the smallest percentage of crime. The best element of white people in the South are not in favor of oppressing the Negro, they want to help him up, but they are sometimes mistaken as to the best method of doing this.

"I am not in politics, per se, nor do I intend to be, neither would I encourage my people to become mere politicians, but the question I have been discussing strikes at the very fundamental principles of citizenship."

"Get Thee Behind Me."

Swift flow the circling years and
Christmas bells.
Again ring out their message loud
and clear.
Alas,
If to the heavy heart if to the leaden
ear.
Their vibrant melody no story tells
Of hope or cheers!

Ah, weary years, years full of toil and
care,
While gray the locks that once were
flecked with gold!
Alas,
That hearts of yore responsive to the
tale oft told
No more beat high as Christmas
bells declare
The story old!

Ay, is it so? God help us if it be!
God help us if Christ's birth no
longer make,
Alas,
Our waking joyous and the glad
chimes only break
Dull and unheeded on the apathy
Of hearts that ache!

Nay, nay, not so! E'en heavy hearts
that ache—
Hearts brooding over wrong or hidden sin,
Alas,
Or grieving for the loved and lost,
while dark within
Her chamber sits the soul, for
Christ's dear sake
Shall comfort take!

O Babe of Bethlehem, Mary's Child
adored,
Savior, Redeemer born as on this
day,
Alas,
Though doomed for sin to suffer and
to ransom pay
For prisoned souls—ring, ring Thy
bells, dear Lord,
In sweet accord!
Ring gladsome chimes until the leaden
ear
Shall hearken to their vibrant melody.
Alas,
"Get thee behind me, Satan," mine
as thine, the cry,
But lo, it triumphs! Heart, be of
good cheer,
Christmas is here!

—Richard A. M'Curdy

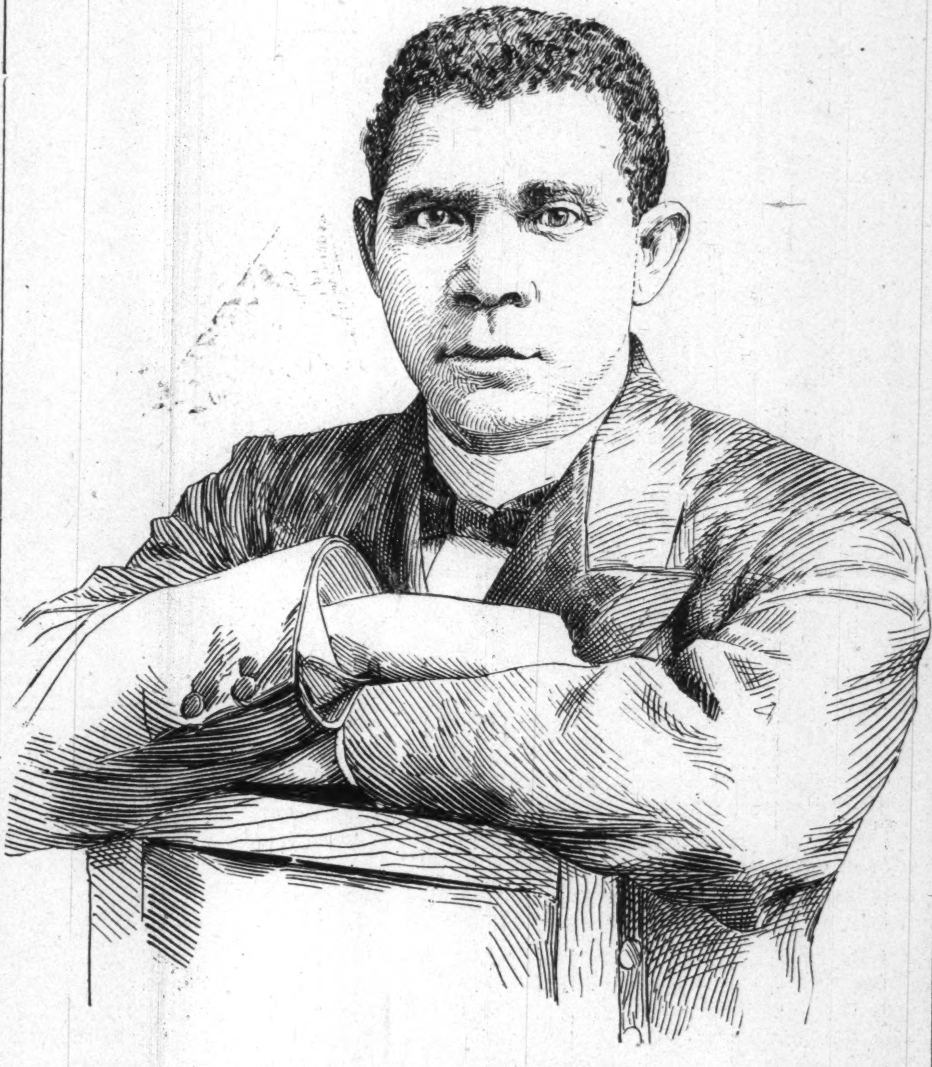
COMMENTS.

A Day of Good Cheer and Good Will to Men.

"Christmas comes but once a year." Hence the advice of the old carols, that no one should fail to make of each Christmas the very merriest possible, is sound. Even though the individual pocketbook may be light, there is no reason why there should be no Christmas. He is poor, indeed, who cannot find a bit of holiday cheer and imbibe a little of the spirit of St. Nicholas, even if he cannot afford to make gifts, and does not expect any himself. It is an ancient and trite bit of reflection that a Chrstmas present is valuable not because of its intrinsic worth so much as the spirit of the giver, but like most platitudes it is a truth that it is well to remember. And this year Santa Claus is doing an enormous business; he is not likely to forget many of us. Hang up your stockings and expect to find them well filled when Christmas morning dawns.

No Saint in all the calendar can be so dear to the children as Saint Nick. And a child's decision is often more worthy of respect than that of his sophisticated and perhaps pessimistic elders. A man who is dismal and ugly on Christmas Day needs reformation sadly. The children are right. This day, of all the year belongs to them, and no mere grown-up has any business to mar it for them.

The first Christmas that can be called American dates back to the first voyage of Columbus, who spent the 25th of December, 1492, on American soil, and spent it not very auspiciously or merrily. But it is only of comparatively late years that it has become almost universal as a holiday. The early Puritans regarded it as a "papist festival" and an abomination. It was not until the early years of this century that New England welcomed Santa Claus, and opened its wide chimneys to his reindeer and sleigh. Now there is not a hamlet of the whole United States where no trace of him can be found. Wherever the Anglo-Saxon goes the descendant of the rousing Christmas of Merry England goes with him, and, best of all, the Christmas spirit of "peace on earth and good will to men." No more important message can be sent than that of this season. Merry Christmas to all!


PROF. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

Canals, and particularly ship canals, are costly undertakings. The Suez Canal cost $100,000,000, the Manchester ship canal $90,000,000, the North Sea canal $37,500,000, the north Holland and the Corinth canals $15,000,000 each, while the partly completed Panama canal has swallowed up over $250,000,000.

Unique Mine.

The iron mine at Bell Island, Newfoundland, which is the principal property of the company, is said to be one of the most unique in the world. It is an open deposit of ore. 300 feet wide, and three miles long, and all the labor required is to blast it with dynamite and shovel it into cars.

Siamese Superstition.

The Siamese have so strong a superstition against even numbers that they will have none of them. The number of rooms in a house, of windows or doors in a room, even of the rungs on a ladder, must always be odd.

Holiday Cigars.

An excellent Christmas present you will find in either a box of George W. Childs, Little Barrister or Ye Olde Fashion cigars. These special brands are put up in boxes of 25 each at $1.00 per box. We also carry a complete line of fine cigars and tobacco at 344 Indiana avenue, A. A. Buckner.

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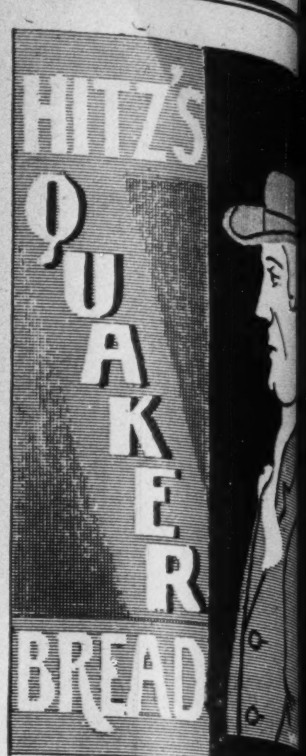

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next, if you are to have one, the name
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your future husband, and the day, mo
year of your marriage—how many child
have or will have—whether you are ma
single; whether your present sweethe
be true to you and if he will marry you
have no sweetheart, she will tell you w
will have, and his name, business and
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told in an honest, clear, plain manner
dead trance. Mothers should know the
of their husbands and children, young
should know everything about their
hearts or intended husbands. Do n
company, marry or go into business u
know all, do not let silly religious scrup
vent your consulting.
Madame is the only one in the world
tell you the FULL NAME of your futu
band, with age and date of marriage, te
whether the one you love is true or fal
There are some persons who belie
there is no truth to be gained from co
a Medium, but such beliefs are contrar
truth. It is only from the lack of disc
tion that such a conclusion can be
It is not everyone who placards himself
self as a Medium that can stand a test of
he or she claims. And a person of any
ing mind may ask the reason why. It
ply that these advisers do not take the
to study human nature. They do not
their thoughts for a moment with acqui
art of phrenology and kindred branche
will have a tendency to make the path
the road of the business clear and d
obstacles.
It is an undeniable fact that pers
come for advice—in full knowledge
they want to know, and yet as soon
confront a Medium they try their ut
deavor to dispel from their minds wh
know so as to hear if it will be rehearsed
Medium. To get the secret out of a p
"pumping," in no few cases, is the art
many unprincipaled Mediums, but to t
of the hand and gain control of the min
by, is a matter of impossibility to most
And yet this can be done, and by co
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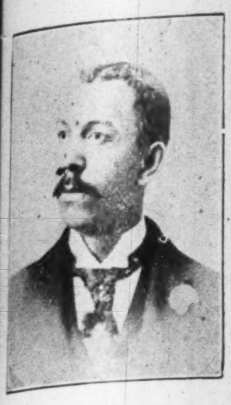
MEN, WOMEN AND EVENTS.

A FEW IDLE NOTES BY

EDWARD ELMORE BROCK



EDWARD ELMORE BROCK.

h way the subject theme may
gang,
ime or chance determine;
s it may turn out a song,
robably a sermon."

ad some power the giftie gie us,
ourselves as ithers see us."

erry, Merry Christmas!

he Freeman, its editor, its hosts ributors, its thousands of readd the world at large throughout verse: I wish for you all a right Christmas and a happy, joyous ear.

rdly seems possible that another s about to join the innumerable n since anything from my pen ppeared in The Freeman under World at Large" heading, but the fact, and, as Brother Ma- wont to remark in his "Me- "We come forth from our hidmed to the teeth." This forced from the pages of The Freeas not been, to use the vernacuUncle Noah Baxter, because "my roke an' my ink's all dried up." h I have pens galore and ink to paint the universe an ebony But I have had other irons in the d they are sidetracked now in hat I might renew once again easant relationship that has up between us—The Freeman, tors, its staff of brilliant quill and its thousands of readers. you know that I am still upon firma, that your interests and e much in touch with each othing such I could not allow the round out without so much as you all the happy returns of y.

he profession of literature and lism there is a feeling of comip—a sort of fraternal brotherhat is to be found in no other sion. Such is the pleasure I have d since being admitted to occupy at The Freeman's Round Table. it has been more than an empty 'In this "swoping" of ideas, reof facts, diffusing of knowledge lly I feel that I have received than I have given—that the achas ben over-balanced.

Freeman holds, indeed, a place rly its own. There is no other publication (and of this fact, I e, it will be generally conceded), ich is to be found such a conration of news; news to appease nd all appetites, or upon whose gleam a brighter galaxy of conrs. In "Major's Melange," "B. 's Bluster," "Harry Jackson's rical Notes," "Henderson's Res Topics," "Noah Baxter's Theo- "Political Riff-Raff," "Educa- Discussions," "Society Doings," ing Quaff," "Race Gleanings," he very quintescence of "Editorat," is indeed material to give to eriodical a number one prestige. in the van; long may it live and r—The Indianapolis Freeman.

aking about Negro journalism res me that every now and then finds its way into my den some publication, launched upon the f fortune—or misfortune, as the may be—each coming, as it were, l a "long felt want." Many ed today, but gone to-morrow, nly a few—a very few—that to be able to weather the storm. is latter category I am pleased to erate three evidently successful publications that have found way lately into my den, namely, Howard's American Magazine, ern Workman and Hampton l Record, and the Lowery's Res Monthly.

ave given Howard's American zine first honors in this list of ntly successful publications bee on its very face it appears, even e we turn a leaf, to be the most pretentious of the three. The merits of its text and the high character of its illustrations, gives it a tone of superiority. In the November number (Vol. 4, No. 4) before me, we are regaled with a literary feast which at once forewarns us as a sort of guarantee of what it has set out to accomplish. To appropriate the lines of one of our late-day writers: "Unlike books. magazines usually appeal to a very wide audience, so that their contents are of necessity varied, to answer the demands of all sorts and conditions of men."

As with books, so with periodical literature—both may be roughly divided into the good, the commonplace and the trashy. In the words of an old saw, "Good ingredients make a good pudding." Such being the case, after a quiet perusal of the afore mentioned magazine, I am compelled to give it a place in the first class, for beneath its cover we behold a list of contributors, consisting of the leading men and women of the race, representative of the best thought of to-day—a record of contemporaneous race history.

The November issue might easily be designated a Tuskegee number, for out of 58 pages, 21 are given entire to the work of that institution and its founder.

As a frontispiece there is abirdseye view of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute. While the initial or opening article gives us a lengthy sketch of "The Life Work of Booker T. Washington," (as told by himself). Then follows "The Wizard of Tuskegee," by John Edward Bruce. "Tuskegee's Phenomenal Growth and Progress," by Emmett J. Scott, and concluding with a number of extracts from Mr. Washington's speech for the Lincoln dinner, given at the Union League, Philadelphia, April 12, 1899.

To me it is most regretable that such little space is devoted to fiction in this number. The one story, of which only a fragment is given, entitled "An Ideal Thanksgiving," from the pen of Mrs. Frances E. W. Harper, gives one but a vague idea as to whatever plot there may be to the story. Mrs. Harper, who might easily be styled the Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth of the race, is a versatile writer, and as the author of "Iola Leroy," a very delightful book published some year sago, we are buoyed to look forward to the conclusion of "An Ideal Thanksgiving" with hopeful pleasure. The lack of fiction is made up for by the poets; for instance, there is Paul Laurence Dunbar's masterpiece, "W'en De Co'n Pone's Hot." It was the recital of this poem that first brought Mr. Dunbar prominently before the public and gave him his present national reputation. Of more than pathetic pathos is "God's Children—the Fatherless," by Ida F. Johnson, of which the following is the concluding stanza:

"Look mildly on the fatherless;
Ye may have power to wile
Their hearts from sadden'd memory
By the magic of a smile.
Deal gently with the little ones;
Be pitiful, and He,
The Friend and Father of us all,
Shall gently deal with thee."

There are also two special articles of more than passing interest—"The National Association of Colored Women," by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, and "The National Afro-American Council," by Louis F. Post; and much other matter of slightly less interest, all of which goes toward the making of a very entertaining and interesting monthly. The magazine is published in Harrisburg, Pa., with Jas. H. W. Howard, as publisher, and Thomas Wallace Swan in the editorial chair.

Aside from the object of being a record of events as transpiring within its own sphere, the Southern Workman Hampton School Record has from its very start been actuated by the highest ideals. The object in view being to furnish the very best reading and race data, and especially to bring the public and the institute work into closer touch with each other—as to what the institution is doing and what it wishes to accomplish, together with other features of especial importance.

Space will not permit me to give a lengthy review of this very old publication, but in order that those who have never seen a copy of the Record, I have grouped herein a few of the most practical topics as presented in the three last issues, for September, October and November, as follows:

"The Burden of the Educated Colored Woman,55 by Lucy C. Laney; "Modern Industrialism and the Negroes of the United States," by Hon. A. H. Grinke; "The Negro Pulpit and Its Responsibilities," by Rev. Richard Spiller, D. D.; "A Few Hints to Southern Farmers," by Prof. G. W. Carver; "Negro Enterprises of Hampton," by Harris Barrett; "The Negro in Fiction," by Prof. W. S. Scarborough; "Colored Americans as Army Officers," by Chaplain Charles Steward; "Virginia's Reformatory for Colored Youth," by Ora Langhorne; "Possible Remedies for Lynching," by Kelly Miller; "Jim's Probation," a dialect story, by Paul Laurence Dunbar; "An Educational Forecast," by G. S. Dickerman; together with various departments devoted to the Hampton Institute. A literary feast indeed for the Gods.

No lover of race progress ought fail to be a regular subscriber to this journal. It should be a monthly visitor to the home of every Negro.

From its very title, Lowery's Religious Monthly bespeaks the field of which it is endeavoring to cover and upon this ground it is making wonderful strides in Negro periodical literature. Although a religious journal, it prints much other matter of especial interest. For instance in the September, October and November issues we find: "A Hero of Santiago," by Clara E. Jones; "A Child of Providence," by Rev. I. E. Lowery; "Sermons by a Layman," by Augustus M. Hodges, and a batch of stories, poems and departments filled with a wealth of good reading. It is published in Spartanburg, S. C., with Rev. I. E. Lowery as editor, and Warren Scott Lowery as managing editor.

One of the best Negro magazines of the last few years was the Monthly Review, published in Boston, Mass., but which for some reason or other went out of existence a year or so ago, is to be launched again, so I learn, from Huntsville, Alabama, where its enterprising young proprietor and editor, Mr. Charles Alexander, is said to be making quite a success in the publishing and printing business.

That the Negro is making rapid strides in the profession of literature is being developed more and more every day. Recently we have "Lyrics of Lowly Life," "Poems from Field and Cabin," and "Recalled," a novel, by Paul Laurence Dunbar; "The Conjure Woman" and "The Wife of His Youth," by Charles W. Chestnutt; "The Future of the American Negro," by Prof. Booker T. Washington, and "The Goodness of St. Rocque," by Alice Ruth Moore-Dunbar.

A few other magazines that have been launched with all good intents and purposes upon the journalistic sea, but which were not able to weather the storm and eventually became wrecks in the harbor of misfortune, were, The Colored Advocate, Little Rock, Ark.; The Future State, Ringwood's Journal, Cleveland, O.; Woman's Era, Boston, Mass.; all so ably conducted and edited that they were deserving of a better fate.

LIFE'S AIM.

Our great aim in life should be—
To do what is right, just and true;
And honor above all else—virtue.
—E. E. B.

Of lynching there seems to be no end. Day after day the newspapers herald broadcast the news that another burly (for in the eyesight of the whites all Negroes are burly, pearl white, yellow, brown or black complexioned) Negro has been lynched and his body riddled with bullets or else burned at the stake. And why? Because he has committed the crime of rape—that is, such is the story that is given out as a cover for their fiendish act.

The word rape is a cloak beneath which they can hide from the world the hatred and revenge they have for the black man. If he steals a chicken and they see fit to lynch and burn him alive they say to the world at large, it is because he has committed rape. If he addresses a white woman upon the streets and she flees and says she has been insulted he is lynched and again the public is told it is because he attempted rape. Murder in the name of rape is an excuse for which they know they will be less harshly condemned in the eyesight of the world. To the writer there can be but one reason for the committal of these fiendish crimes throughout the Southland. For years and years the stock and wealth of the Southern whites was in the ownership of so many heads of slaves, and when emancipation made of them freemen the wealth of the confederates was thus swept away, and from that moment a deep-set hatred sprung up in their hearts for the black race and in consequence they thirst for revenge upon them ,and take it, too, at every opportunity. Nor will it ever soften so long as he remains free.

Revenge! Revenge! Revenge! is their cry; but the world must be furnished with an excuse and rape is manufactured for the occasion. But when the dogs bark, let the brutes beware. For—

"Never a sigh of passion or of pity,
Never a wail for weakness or for wrong,
Has not its archives in the angel's city,
Finds not its echo in the endless song,"

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A Cure for Blood and Skin Diseases, Eczema, Eruptions Scrofula, Blood Poison Cancer.

Children With Eruptions Quickly Cured.

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) is not a cure all but is made especially to cure all effects of Bad, Poisoned, Diseased Blood, especially the deep seated, persistent cases that refuse to heal under doctors' directions or the use of patent medicines, salves, sarsaparillas, etc. If these have disappointed you, don't give up hope for Botanic Blood Balm has never failed to cure after all else fails. B. B. B. is different from any other blood remedy (there is no substitute for B. B. B.), because B. B. B. always promptly reaches the real trouble and fairly roots out and drives from the system the poison and humor that causes all above troubles, then the flesh heals and all the symptoms disappear and cannot return, because the first cause of all the trouble is entirely removed. Give B. B. B. a trial and you will be delighted with the effects even of one bottle. That itching scab of eczema or salt rheum will disappear, the persistent pimple, the begining very often of the deadly cancer will heal, blotches eruptions and unsightly sores on the face will give place to a perfectly smooth skin, that running ulcer on the leg, will under the curative powers of B. B. B., first stop running, then heal as well as ever. Those scrofulous, eating sores, swollen glands, contagious blood poison or even deadly cancer will get well and you will thank the Blood Balm Company for making such a wonderful medicine. Children and babies with eruptions itchings scales and sores are quickly healed and skin made smooth and perfect by the use of Botanic Blood Balm. We have absolute confidence in Botanic Blood Balm; hence we send to any sufferer who wishes to to test it, a sample bottle absolutely free. B. B. B. is an old well tried remedy, free from vegetable or mineral poisons, perfectly safe to take by old or young. People cured by B. B. B. 15 or 20 years ago are well to-day and free from all blood impurities.

Rheumatism, Catarrh,

are deep-seated Blood Diseases. B. B. B. drives out the specific poison in the blood that causes Rheumatism and Catarrh, so that the symptoms cannot return and a cure is made that is perfect. All druggists sell B. B. B. at $1.00 per large bottle, or 6 bottles, (full treatment) $5. For trial bottle enclose 2 stamps to pay postage and address Blood Balm Co. 51 Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga. Describe your symptoms and free personal medical advice will be given.

$1.98 BUYS A $3.50-SUIT

3,000 CELEBRATED "NEVERWEAROUT" DOUBLE SEAT AND KNEE, REGULAR $3.50 BOYS' TWO-PIECE KNEE PANTS SUITS AT $1.98. A NEW SUIT FREE FOR ANY OF THESE SUITS WHICH DON'T GIVE SATISFACTORY WEAR. SEND NO MONEY, cut this ad. out and send to us, state age of boy and say whether large or small for age and we will send you the suit by express, C. O. D. subject to examination. You can examine it at your express office and if found perfectly satisfactory and equal to suits sold in your town for $3.50, pay your express agent our Special Offer Price, $1.98, and express charges. THESE KNEE PANT SUITS are for boys 4 to 15 years of age and are retailed everywhere at $3.50. Made with DOUBLE SEAT and KNEES, latest 1900 style as illustrated, made from a special heavy weight, wear-resisting, all-wool Stanton Cassimere, neat, handsome pattern, fine Italian lining, genuine Graydon interlining, padding, staying and reinforcing, silk and linen sewing, fine tailor-made throughout, a suit any boy or parent would be proud of. FOR FREE CLOTH SAMPLES of Boys' Clothing for boys 4 to 19 YEARS, write for Sample Book No. 95E, contains fashion plates, tape measure and full instructions how to order. Men's Suits made to order from $5.00 up. Samples sent free on application. Address,

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), Chicago, Ill.

(Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

I consider myself cured, though at times I have a little heavy feeling, caused by my carelessness in eating very fat food, which I ought not to do, or excessive smoking, but this is my own fault. Ripans Tabules did more for me than anything I ever took before. When I suffered with indigestion I weighed only one hundred and twenty-eight pounds; now I weigh a hundred and seventy-six. If you are a sufferer from indigestion or dyspepsia, my advice is to take Ripans Tabules as directed, but diet yourself and live regular.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. RIPANS TABULES may also be had of grocers, general storekeepers, news agents and at liquor stores and barber shops.

EVERYTHING

—IN—

Dry Goods

Few wholesale houses west of New York carry a more varied stock of DRY GOODS than is to be found here in Indiana's leading retail store.

We are here to supply your every want—what your local merchant has not, and what the limits of his business make it impractical to handle.

A postal or letter enlists our best efforts in your behalf. Always feels free to ask for samples of anything that can be sampled.

L. S. AYRES & Co

SOLE AGENTS FOR STANDARD PATTERNS.

Indiana's greatest distributers of dry goods

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

..CITY NOTES..

Pro Bono after meals.

The Freeman is always on sale at the Bates House Barber Shop. Price 5c.

Mr. Beverely Porter a well known and respected citizen dropped dead Tuesday afternoon from heart disease.

Send 25 cents to Charles Alexander Huntsville, Ala., and receive a copy of One Hundred Distinguished Leaders.

Hello, exchange! give me 2 on 2689 hello, is this the Pythian Cafe? Well have me a doz fried, will be down presently.

Miss Ella E. Dades lost her house a two story structure in Lexington, Ky., by fire. The structure was a valuable one and the insurance of $2,800 only partly covers the loss.

McKernan's new gent's furnishing store at 334 Indiana avenue keeps a complete stock of the latest gents ware at the lowest prices.

After twenty three years of service in the Indianapolis fire department Thomas Smith the veteran driver of the famous sixteens, better known as the nines, was dismissed from the service, it just being found out that he was ineficient. James Allen was also dismissed. James Sharpe who did some very effective work for the re-election of Mr. Taggart was appointed in their place.

PERSONAL.

Pro Bono cigars leads.

* * *

Mr. Charles Edwards was in Shelbyville Sunday.

* * *

Mrs. Mary Mitchell spent a pleasant holiday week with Miss Mellie Hampton in Greenfield.

* * *

Mr. R. A. Roberts, of Shelbyville, Ind., was in the city Monday enroute to Logansport, Ind.

* * *

Messrs Eugene Woods and Paxton of Alexandria, Ind, spent a part of the holidays in the city.

* * *

Rev. George Davis who is attending college at Lincoln University Pennsylvania is spending the holidays in this city.

* * *

Mrs. Elwood C. Knox accompanied by Miss Bertie Ross of Shelbyville, Ky., is visiting her husband during the holidays.

* * *

Mr. A. C. Simms of the County Treasurers office made a flying trip to Cincinnati last week reviewing the county offices. Is it possible that Mr. Simms is seeking other worlds to conquer?

* * *

Mr. W. C Lewis formerly of this city and at present head chef in one of the leading hotels of Mt. Vernon, O., was in the city last week on his way to the southern part of the state to spend the holidays with his parents.

* * *

Mrs. Louisa Peyton, of Danville, Ky., was in the city this week the guest of her daughter Miss Albert Peyton who has been quite ill at the residence of her aunt's Mrs. Eliza Burley in W Michigan street. Mrs. Peyton returned to her home Thursday accompanied by her daughter.

* * *

Mrs. D. D Hunter is visiting her parents in Frankfort, Ky., she was accompanied by her friend, Mrs. Kathrine Dozzell. They will in all likely, visit Paris, Lexington and Louisville before returning. They are seeking a pleasant trip which it is known the hospitable Kentuckians will assure.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL

They Dined.

Miss Mamie Adams, of 519 Agnes st. entertained a few friends at dinner Sunday Dec, 24.

‖ ‖ ‖

Mr. and Mrs. C. Smith Entertain.

Mr. and Mrs. Carter Smith entertained Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Martha Craig, of Versalles, Ky. who is their guest during the holidays.

‖ ‖ ‖

The Buffaloes Dance.

The McClain Lodge B. O. of B. gave their second annual promenade, Dec. 26, in Lyra Hall. A most excellent time was had by all present. The music was furnished by the When Band Orchestra.

‖ ‖ ‖

A Card Party.

Mrs. L. B. Heidt, 375 West 11th st. will entertain friends with a card party at her home on New Year evening from 8 to 12 o'clock. Invited guests are Mrs. F. B. Rice, B. Lewis, S. Taylor Wm. Allen; Misses E. Troutman, O. Cheatham, M. Taylor, E. Baily, L. Hawkins, S. Smith and Messrs. E. Hawkins, S Alexander, F. Ross, Wm. Coleman, W. Solomon, M. Brown, J. Troutman A. Means, Wm. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Coyley.

‖ ‖ ‖

A Pretty Wedding.

At Mt. Zion Baptist Church Tuesday evening the 19th inst at 8 30 the pretty wedding of Miss Josie Pruett to Mr. Lee Coles occured. The bride a popular young lady was beautifully gowned in pearl satin with vail and carried flowers en masse. The groom wore the conventional back. The couple was attended by three bridesmaids and three groomsmen. The bridesmaids were Misses Lucy Head, Effie Jones, Trannie Pruitt. The groomsmen, Messrs. Emanuel Hart, Geo. E. Mack. Flowers profusely decorated the home of the bride's parents 1231, Lafayette st. at which a reception was given by them in honor of the couple. A large concourse of friends were present and each left a remembrance in the form of a present, either of general usefulness or great value. All wished the happy couple a smooth sail over the matrimonial sea.

Interesting Happenings.

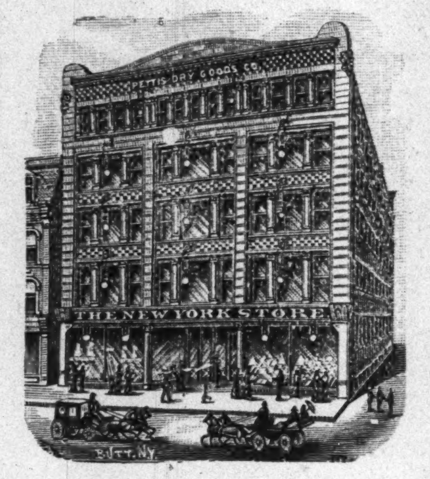
Normal, Ala., Special.—The Christmas issue of the Index speaks well for the classes in printing. It contains excellent articles from the senior normals and an elaborate account of the work of the institution. * * The Christmas holidays failed to induce many students to leave for their homes. * * This is quite an improvement over former years and shows that parents are awakening to their duty. * * Owing to reports of smallpox in the neighborhood, precautions have ben taken to ward off the disease. * * The saw and planing mill have undergone repairs and all kinds of wood work is turned out under the management of Prof. W. A. Scott.

News in General.

Muncie, Ind., Special.—Mr. John Williams and Walter Jackson, from Anderson, are visiting friends in Muncie. * * Mrs. Mary Poindexter and grandson, Max, have returned from Washington City. * * Mrs. Lenora Adams is reported worse. * * Miss Lizzie Matthews, of Indianapolis, is visiting Mrs. Jennie Raymond. * * Services were held at both churches Sunday. Both ministers preached eloquent sermons. * * Xmas trees were at both churches. * * Rev. Slaughter, of the Second Baptist Church, received many useful presents. * * Mrs. Marticca White is reported sick. * * Miss Stela Gilmore is reported better. * * Mrs. J. W. Watkins, who has been confined to her home, is able to be out again. * * There was a dime social given at the home of Mrs. Scott on S. Plum street, for the benefit of the Sir Knights suite. An enjoyable time was had. Mr. H. T. Pierson, of Seymour street, is suffering with rheumatism. * * Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gillum spent Xmas in Alexandria, visiting friends. They reported a good time. * * Mr. Wick Adams is contemplating a trip to New York City. * * Miss Anna Shaffer and Miss Grace Robinson are entertaining friends from Anderson. * * Mr. Arthur Ellis, of Louisburg, Ohio, is in the city, visiting his mother, Mrs. J. H. Jones, and sister, Mrs. Harry Adams. * * Mr. A. Pettiford, of Marion, is visiting friends in the city. * * Miss Edna Douglass, of E. Jackson street, is spending the holidays in Anderson. * * Mr. Homer Raymond is reported worse.

The New York Store.

In the selection of gifts one can not afford to overlook the advertisements of the New York Store which appear weekly in The Freeman. Mr. Donn V. Smythe, the genial advertising manager, is at the helm, and as a result the growth and success of this well-established firm has exceeded the remotest ideas of its projectors. In this great establishment will be found the largest and choicest selections of varied gifts in the State. Every item is a holiday special, and every floor in the great emporium is ladened with choice and varied selections. This firm extends special invitation to the colored citizens, assuring them satisfaction in the matter of service and purchases.


PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.
THE NEW YORK STORE
BUTT. NY.

Happenings of Interest.

Terre Haute, Ind., Special.—The Ladies Aid Society gave a fair at the A. M. E. Church Dec. 19 to the 22d. * * Mrs. William Taylor spent the holidays in Richmond, Va., the guest of relatives and friends. * * Wm. Joiner is on the sick list. * * Get a Xmas number of The Freeman. For sale by Clarence Melvin. * * Prof. Stewart's orchestra gave an entertainment at the Second A. M. E. Church Friday evening, the 23d. * * Mrs. John Edwards suffers from a broken arm, the result of a fall.

H. P. Wasson & Co.

This well established firm is known to every reader of The Freeman, as their advertisements appear each week in this paper. This store is under the management of Mr. Edward P. Clancey, who, in additon to hs manifold duties, also looks after the advertising department. During the season just ended this emporium was the recipient of quite a large per cent. of the colored patronage. Goods of all descriptions are found here to suit the poor and the most fastidious, and a courteous and grateful treatment is accorded to all alike.

A NEW GERMICIDE TREATMENT FOR CANCER.

A Blessing TO Humanity

This is the only Treatment in the World that destroys the largest CANCER or TUMOR by a single application of medicine, and is the least Painful of all treatments. An application is made that penetrates at once the depths of the CANCER, destroying every ROOT, BRANCH and FIBER as matter how deep they may go A permanent cure assured in from 2 to 5 weeks Home Treatment sent to any part of the United States for $20.00 with full instructions and when directions are followed closely a cure is sure to follow.

Address for full particulars,

THE M'CARTY CANCER CURE

121 N. Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Applications for License.

NOTICE—The subscriber hereby gives notice to the voters of Perry township, that he will apply to the Board of Commissioners of Marion county, State of Indiana, at the February term, 1900, for a license to sell intoxicating vinous, malt and spiritous liquors in less quantities than five gallons at a time, with the privilege to allow the same to be drank on the premises. My place of business whereon said liquors are to be sold and drank is located in a room fronting west on the Three-Notch road, on the first floor, of a one-story frame building, and situated north of twenty-one (21) acres, south end of west half of the southwest quarter section twenty-five (25), township fifteen (15), range three (3) east, containing nine acres, in Perry township, Marion county, Indiana. ISAAC BRENNEMAN.

ZEREDA'S GYPSY CAMP

236 W. Vermont Street, Corner Indiana Avenue.

CONSULT ZEREDA!

A lady whose startling power has not only made her famous and amazed all London and Paris, but up to date both press and public of this country have been startled by the accuracy and truth of her predictions. She was a great favorite in Washington, D. C., last winter, and has read the palms of the President, Vice-President and his wife, as well as many Congressmen, Senators, Governors, statesmen, etc.; also the leading society people of the States and continent; in fact, she is the people's fortune teller, and being a gypsy born is a naturally gifted palmist. Her ambition in life has been to excel in the science of palmistry, and to-day she stands without an equal in her profession. Also enjoys an enviable reputation in every city of size in the United States, where she has numberless friends among the leading political and society people of the day. The Madame was brought to this country and educated by the late P. T. Barnum, and is an educated and refined lady in every respect. The natural ability of the gypsy, an education, years of study and experience, have made the Madame what she is today, the marvel of the nineteenth century, whom the people of Indianapolis are very fortunate to have here, for it affords them the greatest, if not the only, opportunity of their lives to learn what the future has in store for them. Therefore, save time and money by consulting a true-born fortune teller, whose advice and work have made more people happy, removed more spells, brought more erring husbands and wives to their homes and senses and united more separated couples than all others combined. She advises regarding past, present, future, marriage, divorce, love, speculation, law suits, family troubles, friends, enemies, etc. She also causes speedy marriages, unites the separated, removes evil influences, tells you if your lover, wife or husband is true or false; in all, she tells your life from the cradle to the grave and just what you want to know. Remember she only tells you the true facts just as she sees them, so no matter what your troubles may be or what you want to know, call at once, for delay often means disaster. The Madame will be here for a short time only, as she has been engaged as a special feature in the Temple of Palmistry at the Paris Exposition, and soon leaves for New York, preparatory to sailing for France. In order that all may benefit by this visit, charges are reduced to, ladies, 25 cents; gents, 50 cents. Hours, 10 to 8; Sunday, 1 to 6. Make no mistake. Consult Zereda. You get satisfaction and know what it will cost you. No imposition. Cut this out—it will not appear daily.

FOR THE BENEFIT

Of people living out of the city the Madame will send complete life reading and answer one question for 25 cents. Send sex, age and lock of hair. Extra questions 10 cents each, three for 25 cents. Three questions without reading, 25 cents. No letters answered for less than 25 cents. Address Mme. ZEREDA, 236 West Vermont street, Indianapolis, Ind.

"If it is bought at Vonnegut's, you can rely on it.'

VONNEGUT HARDWARE CO

Who buy a desirable and useful present for

NEW YEAR

We have added many pretty articles to our line and you will not regret spending your time and money with us.

SUGGESTIONS:

Carving Sets
Knives and Forks
Razers
Pocket Knives
Tool Box s
Sciss rs and Shears
Skates
Pet Dog Outfits
Sterling and Plated Silverware
Tea and Tablespoons
Chufing Dishes
Manicure Sets
Sewing Sets
Shaving Outfits
Washing Machines

Belding Perfection Refrigerators, Wilke Porcelian lined, white tile, Refrigerators, and last but not least

MAJESTIC (Malleable Iron) RANGES

Vonnegut Hardware Co.

120 and 124 E Washington Street. Phone 589

The Display of

EVENING SILKS HER

Is Worth Your Attention.

There's nothing lacking of the swellest patterns.. daintiest colorings---while these prices speaks of bargain

Wkite broche satin duchesse taffetas, gros grains, peau de soies	$1 00	Liberty mousseline de soies, corded mousselines, crquela nets, La Tosco nets and tissues	
Rich, handsome satin de Lyon, with chenille stripe, French novelty, $2.25 for	.98	35 of the most beautiful tints of crepe de chene, elegant quality	$1
Taffetas with satin polka dot and stripes and cords	.79	Handsome appliques in satins, silk nets, laces, from $2.50 to, a yard	$18
Plain silks, elegant French silk and wool poplins, gros grain, peau de soies, satin de Lyons	$1.00	Just received, 15 of the daintieet shades of wool crepons, double width...	
Lyons glace taffetas, with high satin luster bengalines...............	.89	Evening shadss of broadcloths, with appliques to match, yard	$1
Light colored taffetas, with beautiful colored Persian stripes	$1.19		

H. P. WASSON & CO., H. P. WASSON &

Pure Beer

Our beer is the product of a new, modern, up-to-date lager beer brew
It is made from the choicest American Malt and Hops.

Our brewery is equpped with the latest and most improved machiner appliances known to the brewing industry. Thus we are enabled to prod lager beer superior in purity, cleanliness, full flavor and palatableness. method of strong and maturing our beer is unique and is based on scientific hygienic principles. The beer is carefully matured in huge glass-lined tanks. A moment's consideration of this feature will convince one of the s ority of glass over wood used as a utensil in which to store malt liquors, as will not become sodden or yeast soaked, and consequently will not impart foreign or disagreeable flavor to the beer. To further insure purity and ness, the air which comes in contact with the beer is first carefully and thoro ly filted. Having spared no expense in the equipment of our brewery, and ing used nothing but the very best stock and plenty of it in the manufactu our beer, we feel confident that dealers desiring to sell a high-grade lager wil our beer equal to any on the market.

Our plant is ownek and opperated by citizens of Indianapolis, and is any trust or syndicate, and is strictly a union brewery.

We should be pleased to have you send us an order and give a trial beer "that's brewed in glass tanks."

Reward of $500.00 that it is strictly pure and unadulterated.

American Brewing Co,

JACOB METZGER & CO.

SOLE BOTTLERS, 30 and 32 E. Maryland Street, INDIANAPO
Telephones, Old and New, 407.

THE KINGAN'S

Utility Soa

IN YOUR LAUNDRY

Does its work better than othe
and sells 2 Cakes for 5c.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALER

DO YOU WANT A FIT?

Then Ask for A...... Gem Shirt Wais

Manufactured at home by the

Gem Garment Co

SOLD BY ALL LOCAL DEALERS

C. A. BOOKWALTER, PRESIDENT. FRANK J. HOLT, MANAG

NEW YORK STORE

(ESTABLISHED 1853)

SOLE AGENT BUTTERICK PATTERN

Grand Closing Out Sale

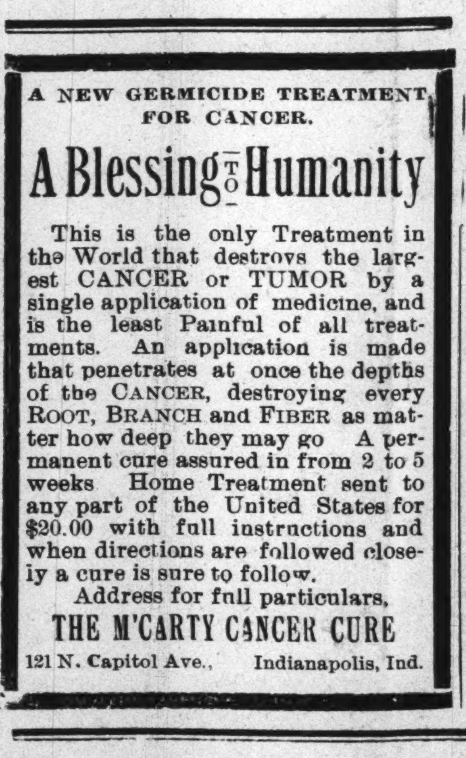
JACKETS

All our silk-lined tailored Jackets, were worth as high as $30.00, at the uniform price.......

$14.75

—SECOND FLOOR

PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.



Wonderful! Strange! Miraculous!

These are the expressions, which fall from the lips of those who visit MADAM MORGAN, 249 Indiana avenue. The most wonderful Clairvoyant and Life Reader the world ever knew, gifted with a wonderful Power from her birth, she reads past, present and future with exact accuracy. If you are in troubled she will aid you. If business affairs worry you she will make the way easy. If you have domestic cares, or troubles she can overcome these vexatious conditions and make life a dream to you, if your love affairs are not what you would like them to be this wonderful Lady will make them according to your desire. She guarantees satisfaction in all her work. See has on file at her office and residence many testimonials from Indianapolis people which are open to your inspection, where she will be pleased to meet her old customers and many new ones. Madam Morgan does not advertise anything that she cannot do, but does advertise the half she can do and one visit will convince the most skeptical. Uniting lovers and Charm work guaranteed. Restores peace and happiness in married state, gives advice in business and all affairs of life. Inclose $1 lock of hair, month and date of birth and three most important questions, and recieve life reading by returnmail. No attention paid to letters without $1 inclosed. Address all letters to MADAM MORGAN, 249 Indiana avenue, Indianapolis, Ind.

☞Please reserve this add for future reference.

Around the Town.

Mineola, Tex., Special.—Rev. Wm. Massey, of Navasota, preached at the Baptist Church Wednesday night. * * Frank Garrett is much improved since the operation. * * Prof. W. R. McMillian, of Center Community, was in the city on business. * * Mr. Andrew Davis and Miss Katie Benton were married Wednesday night at the residence of the bride's parents. Rev. J. P. Calvin officiated. * * Miss Emma Brinkley will enter the city school Monday.

News of Interest.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Special. Lizzie Thompkins is improving. Mrs. B. Holmes is on the sick list. Miss Cora Montgomery spent mas in Elkhart, Ind. * * Mrs. tha Robbins died at the home of daughter, Mrs. Henry Shephar St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 13. She lea daughter, Mrs. Henry Shephar son and a husband, Mr. John Rob Funeral was Friday from Ha ton's Chapel. Rev. Chas. Bel ciated. Burial at Riverside.

..24 PAGES..

HOLIDAY NUMBER

PAGES 9 TO 16.

The Freeman

AND ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH FORTH HER HAND

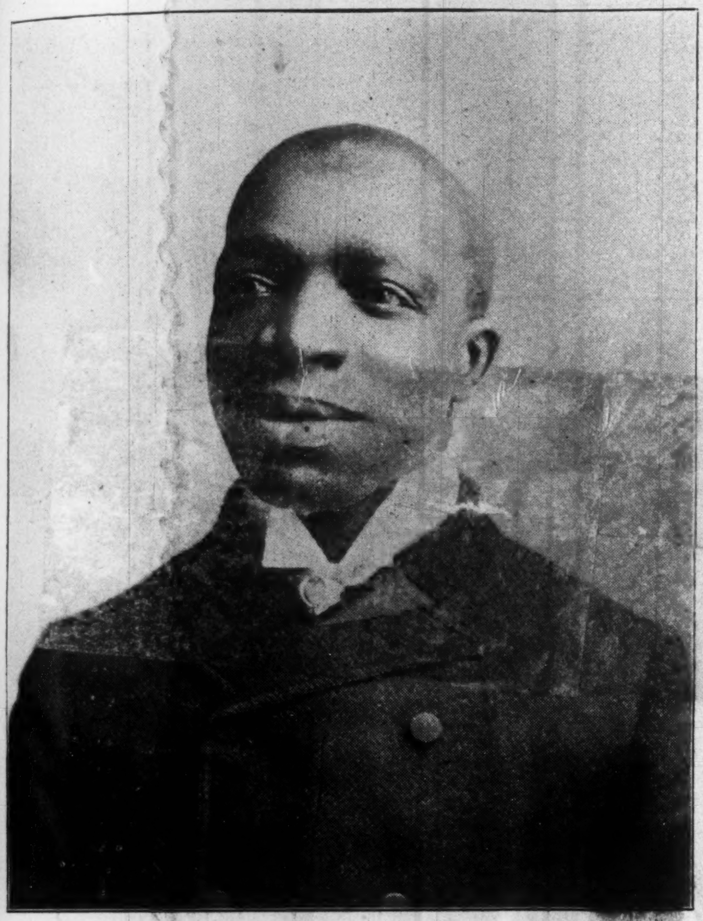
A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER

ME 12.
BER 52:

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1899.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.
SINGLE COPY SIX MONTHS, 50c, ONE YEAR $1.5

Principal Comedians and Vocalists Engineering Fun and Song with the Big Minstrel Festival:



Comically Yours——

JOHN RUCKER,

Conceded to be the most Original Comedian in the profession.

he Big Minstrel Festival.

Ed Green of the Big Minstrel al writes we are about to enter the polis of the South and by the time any friends read this article we ave presented to theatre goers of Orleans the stellar minstrel attrac- We have been using a the special past week our train is a beautiful arring an engine special crew and ain of Pullman sleepers. Every one ying the best of health and expect enjoy a Merry Christmas. secretary of theatricals been around and made oice of the musical managerial medy stock on hand and find that mpany contains the progressive gers Rusco and Holland with a of husting agents Col. Hennessy al business. F. Patterson chef; e Big Minstrel Festival concert Jas S. Lacy E flat and conductor; e Dodd solo E flat; Joe Dobbins, Stokes and Secondena, B flat cor- Clarence P. Jones, piccolo; J. W. ons, clarionets; Allie Brown and oomey, saxophones; Pearl Brewer and F. L. Denton, altos; Harry Morton, tenor; Geo. Bailey, Sam Burns, Emmit Mason and Amos Gilliard, trombones; Wm. Hedgepath and Clabourne Williams, baritones; Joe Pleasant and Fred Morton, tubas; Wm. Walker, Dick Thomas and J. E. Hood, battery;—"Hot Stuff." Novelty acts:—Marsh Craig, Christian and Allie Brown. Vocalist,—under direction of Premier baritone; J. Ed Green, Sopranos—Jeanette Murphy, Madam Kersands, Madah Dodd; altos—Mattie Fiddler, Dora Patterson, Florence Hines; contralto—Vida Vaughn; tenors W. C. Craine, H. S. Wooten and F. L. Denton, baritones; Jube Brown, Harvey Goodal and Fred Morton, bassos; Jas. E. Hood, A. J. Smith. Comedians—Billy Kersands, John Rucker, Harry Fiddler, Bobby Kemp, Bailey Stewart, Dick Thomas. If any one should happen to say the show is good don't blame them. They are not at fault. All the boys send best regards to Robt Leach I. N. Smith and Gideons Minstrel Carnival.

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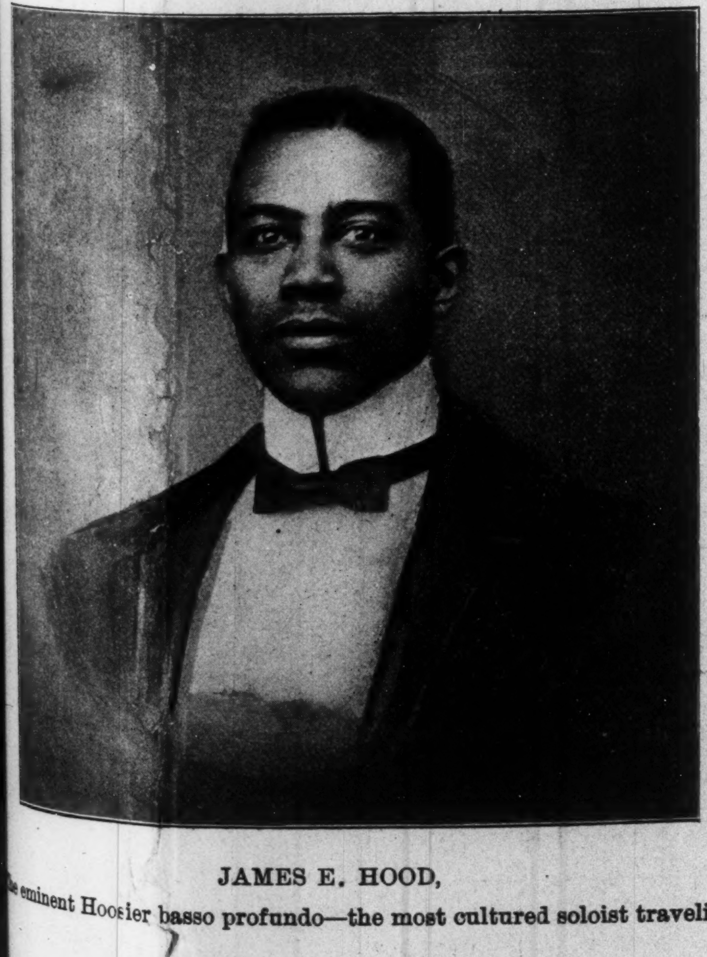
Now is the time to subscribe for The Freeman—One Year, $1.00.



JAMES E. HOOD,

e eminent Hoosier basso profundo—the most cultured soloist traveling.

Jas. E. Hood.

the eminent young Basso whose original home is New Albany, Ind., has successfully sang in the Octoroon Al G. Field, Oliver Scotts and Rusco and Holland's Big Minstrel Festival where he is at present making pedal C nightly.

|| || ||

The holiday rate is now on—Subscribe—One year, $1.00—The Freeman.

|| || ||

From Alaska.

Mr. P. W. Barnett sends the following from Fort Wrangel, Alaska:—"The Symphomy Orchestra of Co. L. 24th Infantry such as I chose to call it is the result of my devotion to the study of music since my arrival here. On arriving here it was so dreary to us all having just left San Francisco, where everything is on the whirl after the manner of Chicago, that I decided to pursue some study to pass the time and for a while with a gentleman resident here pursued my legal studies. But owing to the limited facilities for such studies I decided to study music and if possible organize an orchestra with no teacher but the hand-books of instructions. My progress was at first very slow; then having to order all of my instruments from Chicago. This required from three to four weeks to receive an instrument one of the men who formerly played in a Vol. Regt. Band plays the cornet. He was the only one that could read music. All are getting alone very nicely."

|| || ||

Important News.

Hot Springs, Ark., Special.—John Scales has returned to the city for the season. The Philosophian Literary Society is progressing rapidly; an interesting debate was discussed last Friday evening; Resolved, That "Prejudice is Duce to the Negro's Progress" which was ably discussed by Messrs. Shorter, Jackson and Willis in which the house went wild in the argument. William W. Shaw has returned to the city after spending a few months in Little Rock. C. F. Hemingway and Mrs. Ida Shropshire were married last Wednesday evening at the residence of Mrs. Katie Johnson; Rev. J. R. Bennett officiated. Miss Daisy Lee of Dallas, Tex., is in the city visiting relatives. Dr. C. M. Wade made an address before the council last week asking for a sanitarian for the colored people. The colored four hundred are preparing to give a grand charity ball in the interest of the Freedman's Infermary of which Dr. Wade is the promoter. A handsome prize is to be awarded the lady selling the most tickets. Mr. J. W. Cox is furthering the enterprise. Everybody is expected out on Jan. 1. The Freeman man is to be master of ceremonies. Mr. Wilson of Dallas, Tex., is in the city stopping at Pleasant Hotel. The Emancipation day will be celebrated on the 1st with an elaborate programme consisting of the best talent in the city. Blossom Clark is now taking The Freeman. Rev. J. M. Johnson, pastor of Havens Chapel M. E. church has been transferred to Paris, Tex., to take a new charge.

|| || ||

Well Pleased.

Mr. Geo. L. Knox, Indianapolis, Ind:

Dear Sir.—I take pleasure in giving you many thanks for your excellent paper. I cannot do without it. I expect to get one or two to subscribe for it here. Find enclosed subscription price for one year.

W. E. MADDEX,
Baxter, Ark., Dec 9, 1899.

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Black Patti's Troubadours.

We are now traveling in our private car entered the same at Minneapolis, Minn., for balance the season; it is very comfortable, ten sections and two drawing rooms. Madam Sisseratta Jones (Black Patti) was the recepient of a handsome basket of flowers during the performance in Portland, Ore. The Watts (Al and Cecil) were a big hit in Portland, Ore., and were entertained by Mr. Lynn Udall author of "Just as the Sun Went Down," "Just One Girl" and many other successes. Mr. Udall has just completed a song especially for the Watts act which they will put on in 'Frisco. Mrs. Mary Hicks would like to hear from Sid Perrin and wife. Trusting they are well, also regards to Bob Slater and Dudley. Mrs. Julia Roan sends regards to the members of the Coontown Four Hundred, especially Mr. William Humphreys and Charlie Arnold. Mrs. Humphreys also sends regards to members of the Coontown Four Hundred. Laura Bailey (the midget) has been indisposed for a few days and her place was creditably filled by Ida Butler. She is around again as bright as ever. Ida Forcen sends regards to Sadie Citizen of Coontown Four Hundred and wishes her success singing "My Black Baby Back." Anthony Byrd is playing the part of Parsons Parkhurst very creditably. Kid Frazier, as "Silas Goodthing" and Leslie Triplett, as the "Irish Policeman" are making a pronounce hit and afford much of the fun of the first part. They are continually introducing something new and original. Anthony Byrd sends regards to Tootie and the rest of the Blackstone Quartette. Charles H Francis sends regards to Miss Ada Overton and Messrs. Elkins and Thomas. I am sorry to state that the bull terrior, Major, who was such a hit of the first part and a great favorite of the profession generally, met with an untimely death in Minneapolis, Minn., by jumping over an unguarded embankment. Jim Wilson's bull terrior, Bluch, is now doing the act successful. Jim Wilson's juggling act is scoring heavily all along the line and always receives special mention. We have had wet weather for over two weeks, but business has been very good.

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J. E. Lightfoot, basso cantanta, with Black Patti Company, still continues to receive his share of applaus for his solo work in the opera.

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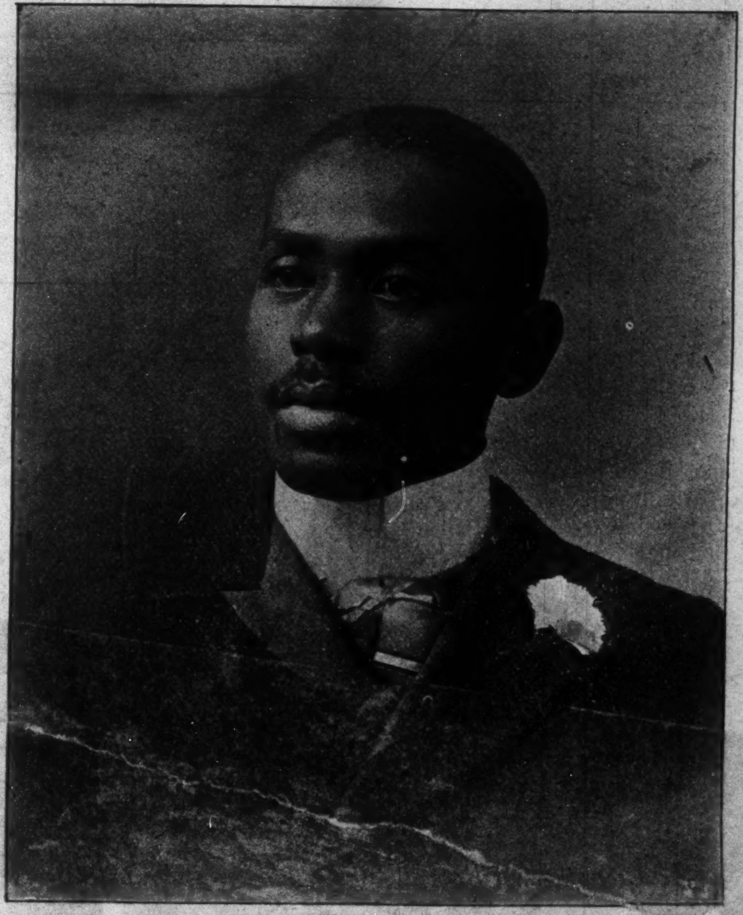
W. C. Craine.

Mr. W. C. Craine is one of Kentucky's original products, having sang in and managed the famous Shattuck and Mendellsohn Quartettes, being the owner of a high ranged tenor voice; at present principal tenor soloist with the Big Minstrel Festival. A Merry Xmas and Happy New Year to friends.

Originally Yours——

BILLY KERSANDS,

Who stands at the head of all Comedians.



Very Truly Yours——

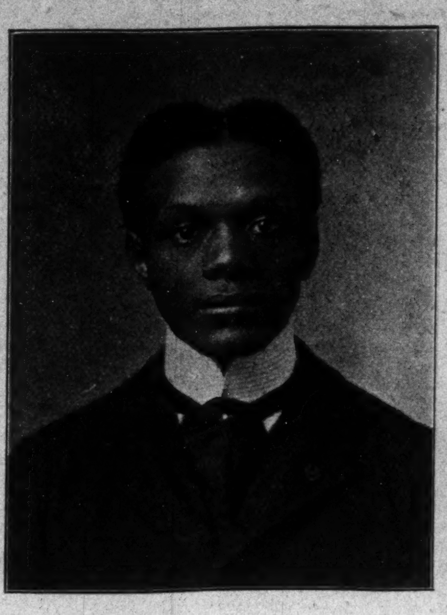
BOBBY KEMP,

Most popular singing and dancing Comedian.

WM. C. CRAINE,

Phenomenal Tenor—Possessing a par excellent range.

MME. SISSIERETTA JONES.



ANTHONY D. BYRD.

Mme. Sissieretta Jones,
better known as "Black Patti," has long been distinguished as one of the leading singers of the race, if not the very greatest. Madame Jones is now on her fourth grand transcontinental tour with a company of fifty or more of the leading colored singers and players under the management of Messrs. Voeckel and Nolan, where she enjoys all of her accustomed popularity. She is a pure soprano of phenomenally high register. Her voice is sweet and mellow which accompanied with a pleasing and dignified stage presence certainly entitles her to all the considerations shown her.

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Miss Lillian Garay has joined Isham's Octoroons.

• • •

Miss Alice Love is still telling the people to "Kill It Babe" with Al Reeves' Big Double Company.

Master Napolean Johnson,
of Lincoln Neb., who is frequently termed the "musical prodigy" has startled the West with his sweet tenor voice. The press of the state speaks in the most glowing terms of this young vocalist. He is the possessor of a range from 'A' natural to D sharp. Master Johnson would like to correspond with responsible managers. His address is 717 C. Street, Lincoln Neb.

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Mallory Bros. & Brooks,

With Williams & Walkers Big Company. The New York Telegraph says:—"The Mallory Brothers and Mazie Brooks make one of the best musical teams of the present season. They make no attempt at the counterfeit comedy that ruins the work of most of the musical teams but with a number of bright new instruments and the ability to play them they entertain very pleasingly for half an hour. Their stand of bells with soft-stop attachments makes possible some very beautiful effects, especially the imitations of chimes.

Mallory Bros. & Brooks were the first colored musical act to receive recognition from public and press in all the Eastern cities, and one of the most expensive and largest salaried acts in the colored profession. The Mallory Bros have just completed a great song entitled. "Coon Blood is Bound to Show" Professionals send for copies to Robert Recker care Dewey Theatre New York.

• • •

Samuel L. Tuck.

Mr. Samuel L. Tuck, popularly known as a member of the New York firm of Hurtig, Seamon & Tuck who are proprietors and managers of the Fashionable Harlem Music Hall in New York, and also of the "Bowery Burlesquers" and "A Social Maid." Mr. Tuck has come into prominence more particularly through his very able management of the world-famed comedians, Williams & Walker and their big company, and it is an undoubted fact, that by his untiring efforts Mr. Tuck has brought this splendid organization into such great prominence. The present tour of the Williams & Walker Co., has been phenominally successful.

• • •

Pete Stanley sends regards to Messrs. Coley Grant, Fred Simpson, John Pittman and Walter Smart.

• • •

"Hello! 'Jeems' how's the sweet boy—J. Ed.

Their Season Opened.

Lowery & Green's Minstrels and Original Nashville Students opened their season Dec. 4, at Kansas City, Mo. The company numbers seventeen, band of twelve pieces and an orchestra of seven.

Anthony D. Byrd,
premier basso of the Black
Troubadours for the past four
has energetically attained by
hard study an enviable
throught the United States in
capacity. His able support of
Sissieretta Jones (Black Patti)
eclipsed all his former efforts
inbonation during the rendition
difficult opera selections are of the
est order aside from his musical
clivities he is a ready talker deep
thinker and a well read man
converse on almost any subject.
is also a 32 degree Scottish Rite
and Mystic Shriner and a
worker in this grand cause
Virgianian by birth. 'Tis plain
that he is naturally ambitions.

• • •

M. McQuilty.

Moses McQuilty euphonium solois
and double bass, past season with
Lowery's Famous Concert Band of
Paugh & Sells Combine Shows.
ing like the big top re-engaged for
season. A Merry Xmas to all.

• • •

George Bailey.

Mr. George Bailey, the famous
bonist, now with the Big Minstrel
val finishing the latter part of
son with Elmore Dodd in a refin
to-date musical act. Mr. Bailey
seen next season in an original
act Dodd, Bailey and Dodd. The
of solo playing urged by Mr. B
original, as he stands alone. His
execution and technique, being
ly of that school used by the
virtuosos of today.

Salem Tutt Whitney.

Lion basso, character artist, humorist. Stage manager of the "Oriental Troubadours." Permanent address, N. Y. Clipper.

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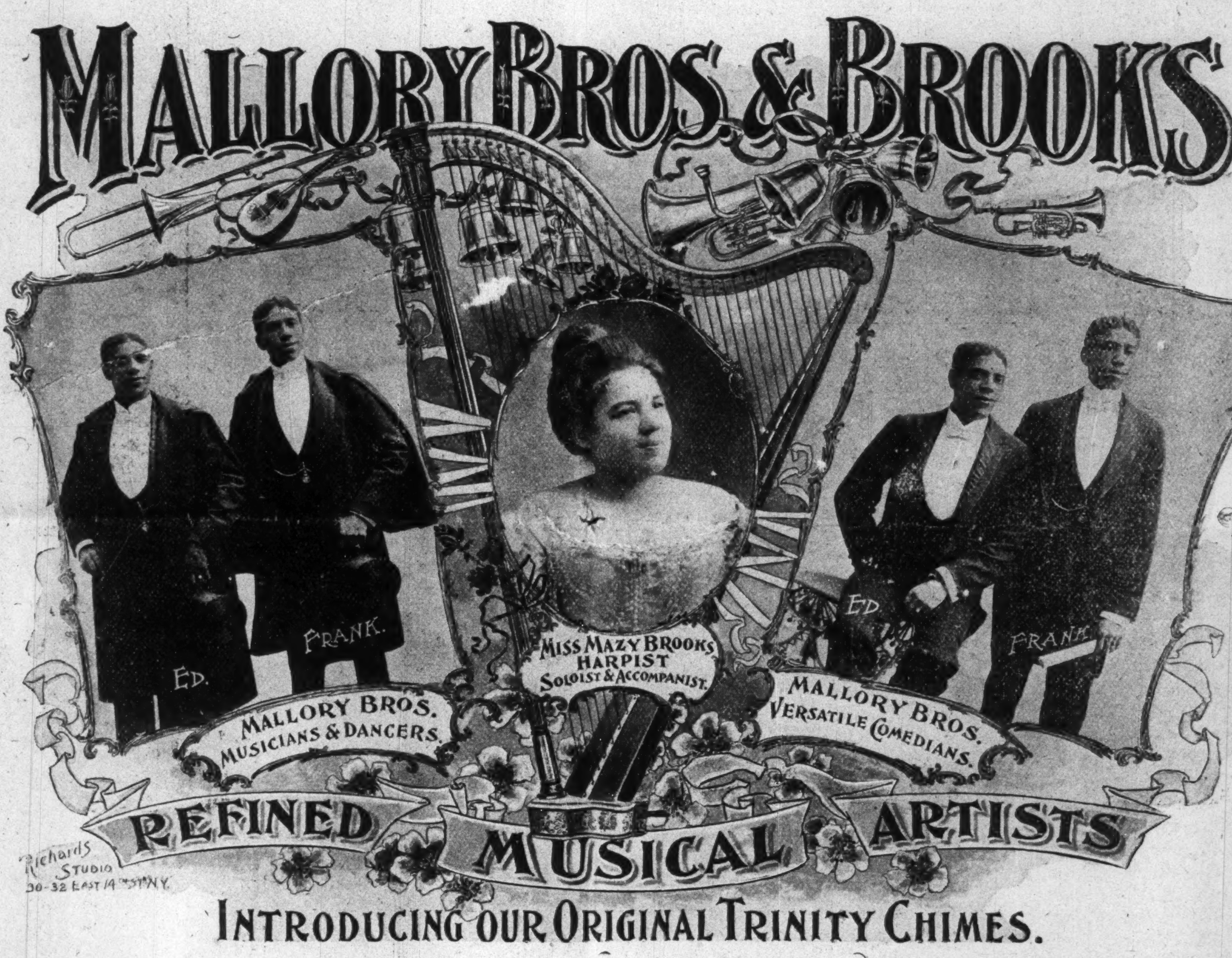
Jas. White.

Vocal Comedian. The portrait below is an excellent likeness of the above named gentleman. Mr. W. White is this season the principal comedian with the Oliver P. Scott Refined Negro Minstrels this making his second season with that organization In his original sayings and songs he keeps the large audiences in a continuous uproar during his stay upon the stage.


MALLORY BROS. & BROOKS
ED.
FRANK.
MALLORY BROS. MUSICIANS & DANCERS.
MISS MAZY BROOKS HARPIST SOLOIST & ACCOMPANIST.
ED.
FRANK.
MALLORY BROS. VERSATILE COMEDIANS.
REFINED MUSICAL ARTISTS
Richards Studio 30-32 East 14th St. N.Y.
INTRODUCING OUR ORIGINAL TRINITY CHIMES.

Showed Them The Town.

Will Cheatham met and showed the Big Festival boys around Pensacola. "Honey O" looks well.

Williams Sprained His Ankle.

Bert Williams of Williams & Walker, sprained his ankle while in Cleveland, O., and was compelled to miss three performances. Fred Douglass at a very short notice taken his character as "Dusty Cheap Man" in a very praiseworthy manner. As Mr. Williams is so very original in diolect and action, naturally his was the most difficut part in the Show to fill.

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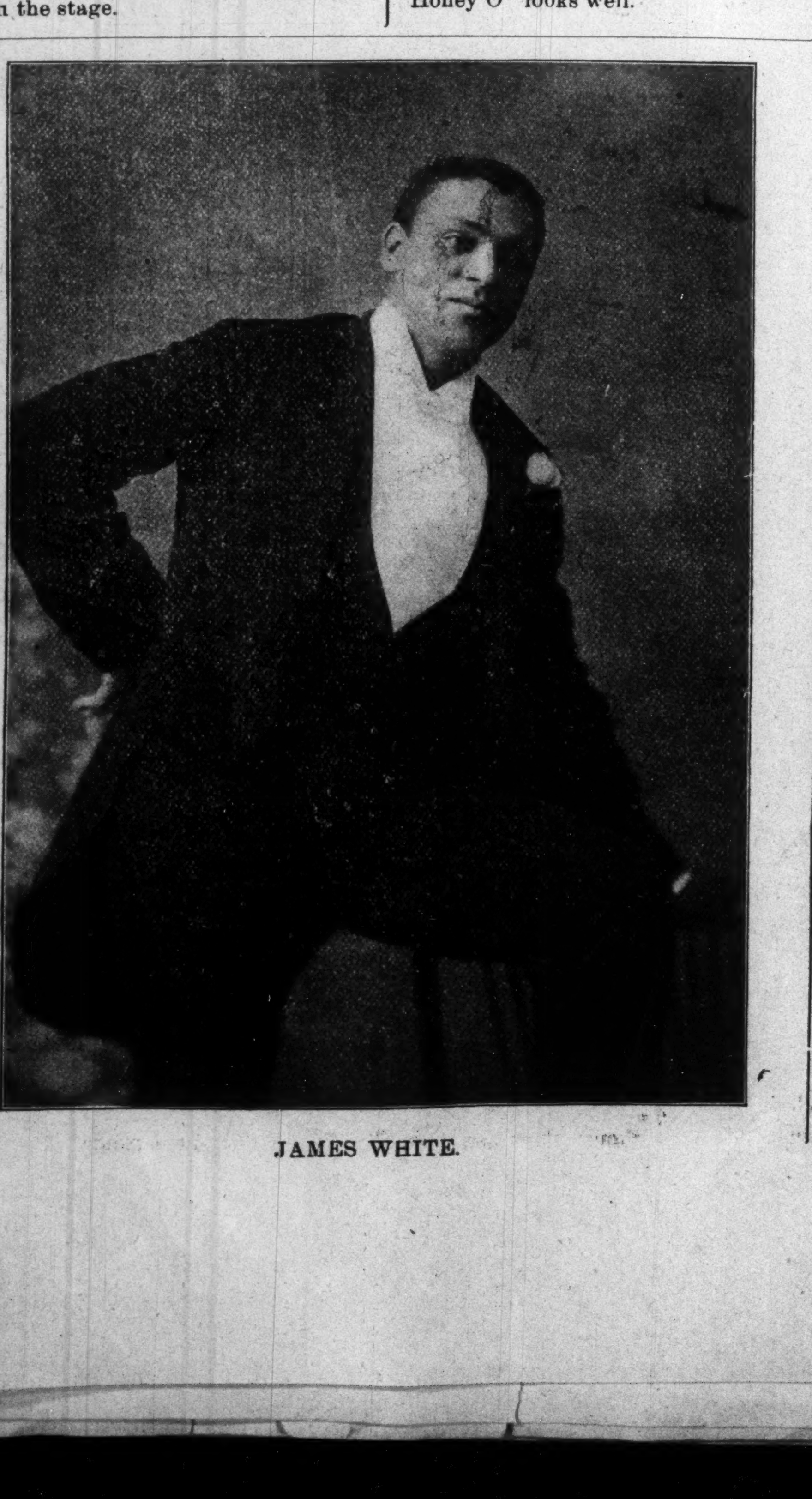
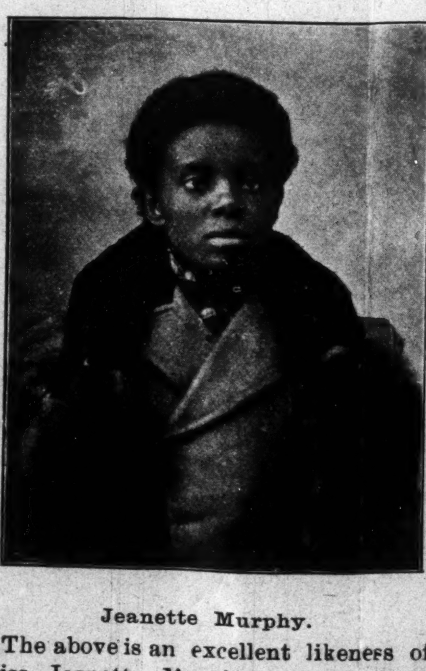
Holiday Greetings.

Thos. J. Lewis sends regards to Joe Pleasant, Robt. Cooper, Robt. Wilson, Willie May and Joe Ravisee



JAMES WHITE.



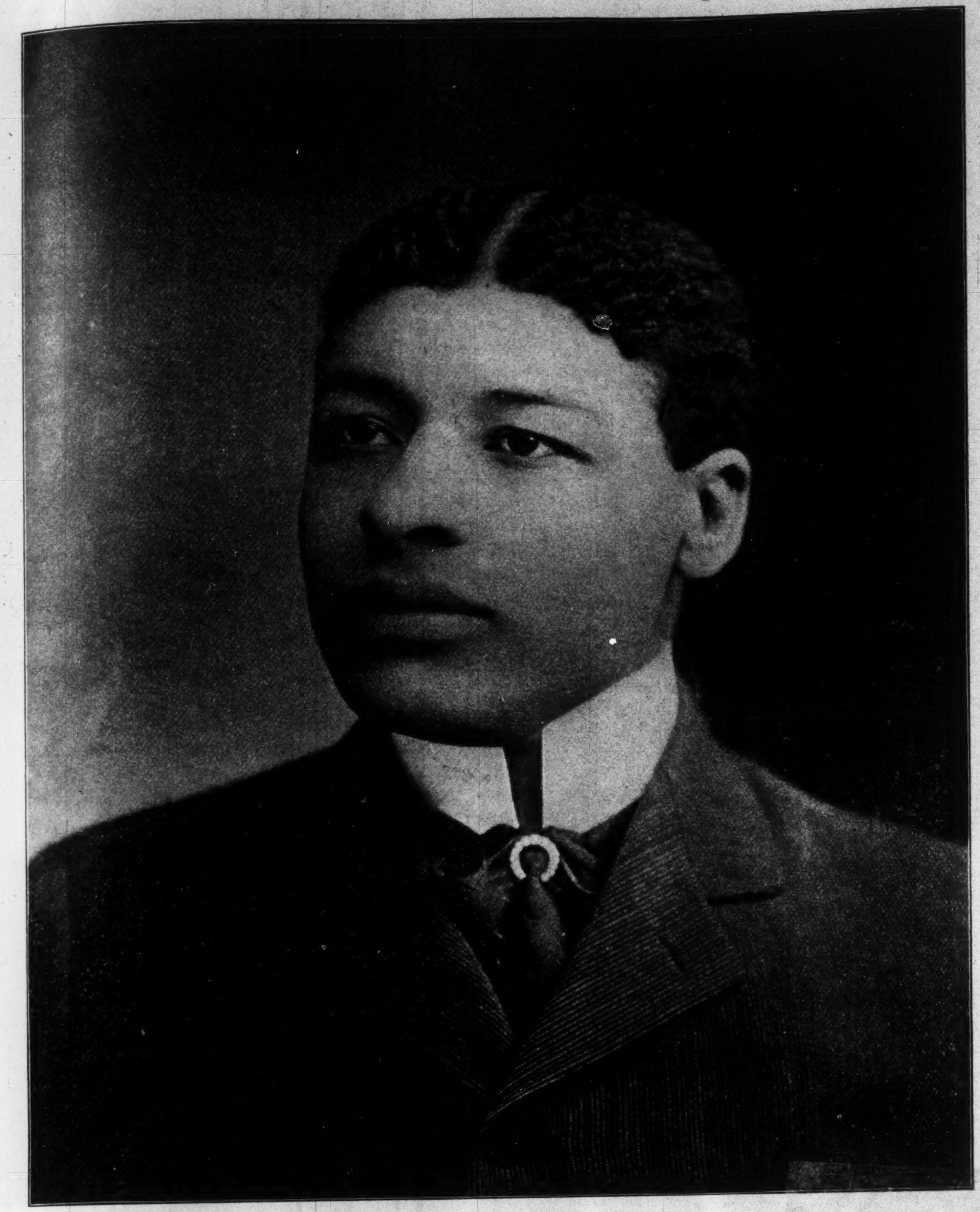
Jeanette Murphy.

The above is an excellent likeness of Miss Jeanette Murphy, a product of Tennessee, with a wonderful range as a soprano; having held the position as leading soprano of Quinn Chapel choir, Chicago. She is at present soprano primo of the St. Paul Cathedral Choiristers with the Big Minstrel Festival, using a repertoire of solos including: "Ava Maria," "Waiting" and "Serenade."

Miss Vida Vaughn.

The above is the likeness of a very genial and pleasant little lady who posseses a rare contralto voice having traveled with South Before the War company its first season out in '94 and Darkest America in 1895 and '96, doing her specialty of coon songs and flat-foot buck and wing dancing. Miss Vaughn is a contralto of the famous St. Paul Cathedral choiresters, engaged as a special feature with the Big Minstrel Festival.

GEORGE BAILEY.



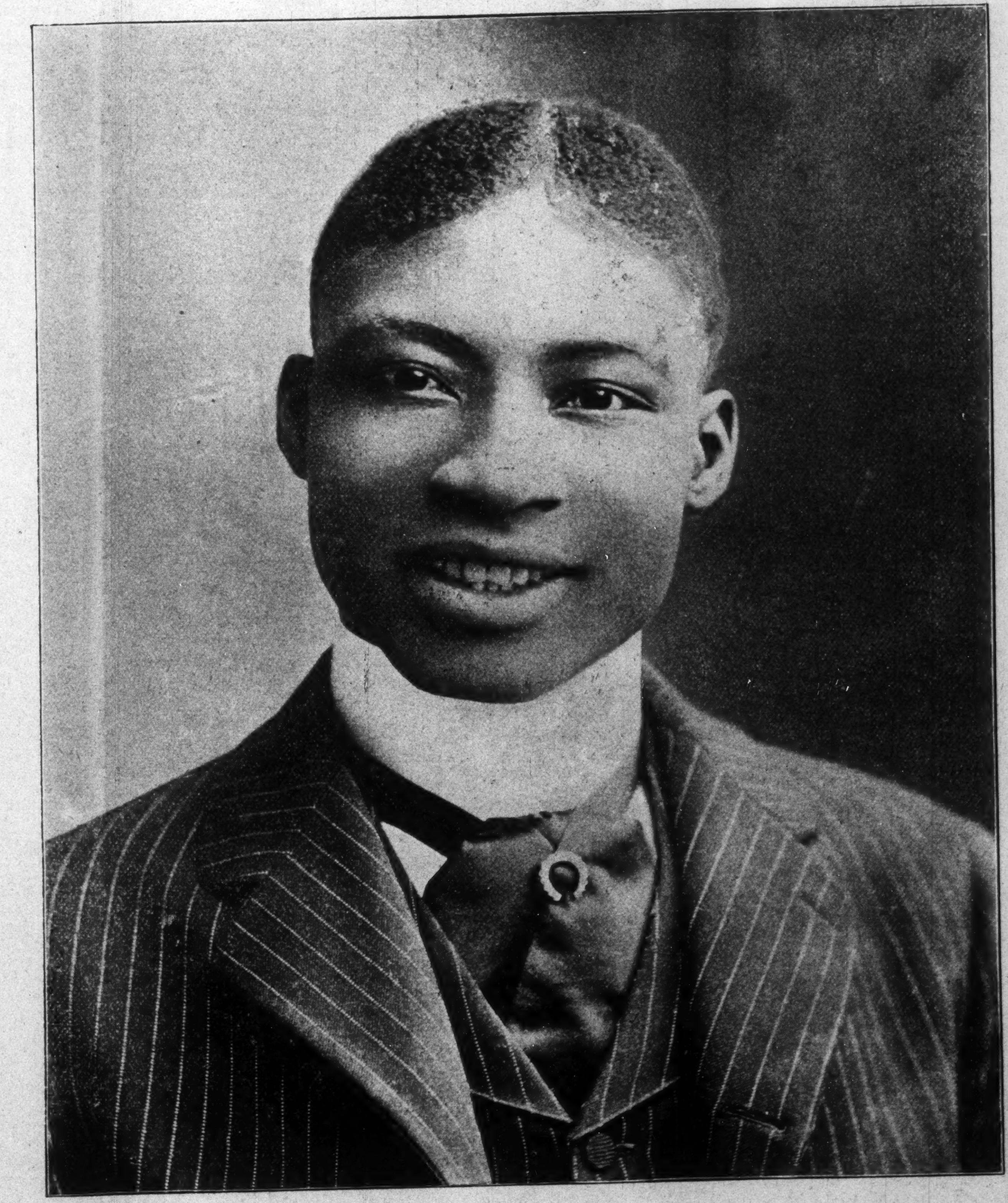
BERT A. WILLIAMS.

Holiday
Greetings
To
All...

Compliments of

WILLIAMS & WALKER,

"The Two
Real Coons."



GEORGE W. WALKER.

Jas. S. Lacy.

Band and Orchestra leader needs no introduction to the professional having held the position for a number of years with one of the leading organizations of the day winning favor and prestage with all musicians playing under his direction Mr. Lacy extends a personal card to the public saying, I am proud to say that my boys are all very industrious always try to please me at every rehearsal I wish to further acquiant the public with my extended list of selections played during week stands with this the Big Minstrel festival my overture and selections are as follows, The grand selection from the Opera Cavaleria Rusticana (Pietro Mascagini) "Barber Saville"—overture—(Rossini) "Pique Dame" overture—(Suppe) "Journey through Africa" selection (Fr. V. Suppe) William Tell—overture (Rossini) "Poet and Peasant" overture (Fr. V. Suppe) Cuirassier—Attaque—characteristic—(Reilenberg.) Among my soloists I take pleasure in mentioning S, E. Dodd using his own composition (us all Polka) C. P. Jones playing the (Fantasia on American airs) never failing to please Joe Dobbins is a great success with the cornet solo "Crystal Beach" by L F. Boos. George Bailey always pleasing playing concert polka entitled Les Folies, Bergeres by F. N. Innes remember there are hotter numbers than these but those that have played them especially the overtures know what they are. Kindest regards and Xmas Greetings to all.

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Dora Patterson.

Octoroon soubrette for four years with Isham's Octoroons one season with Al Reeves Big Show two season with "Coon Hollow" has the distinction of being a coon song singer and buck and wing dancer of no small ability at present engaged as second soprano of the St. Paul Cathedral Choristers with Big Minstrel Festival.

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Daniel E. Washington.

The subject of this sketch, Mr. Danel E. Washington, first saw the light of day in Galesburg, Ill., May 1, 1867. At an early age he took part in various amateur entertainments. His first professional engagement being with the Great Western Band as drum major. He organized and directed the Washington Drum Corps, which won fame and distinction throughout the West for three consecutive seasons. Early in '95 when cake walking was introduced as an art, Mr. Washington gave it his entire attention. What was known as Military Cake Walking began to wane and "Dan" originated and introduced the "Prancing Walk" which in a very short time took the place of military walking entirely. He and his partner, Miss Maud Johnson, participated in over a hundred championship contests and for two years met all comers without suffering defeat. He hold many valuable medals and is today the recognized champion of America. In '97 he owned and managed his own company known as Washington's Big Cake Walking Combination: he also managed the 500 colored people at the Coliseum in St. Louis. Last season he was with John W. Vogel's Darkest America, and is at present with Vogel & Deming's Big White Minstrels. He is under contract and will be featured next season with John W. Vogel's Colored Minstrels.

Mr. Washington is an active member of the K. of P.'s and is a candidate for the Buffalos. Both in St. Louis and Indianapolis he has appeared for Buffalo benefits and has many friends in that order. Mr. Washington is a thorough gentleman and throughout the country his friends are legions.

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Allie Brown,

the phenomenal wire artist. Engaged as a special feature with the Big Minstrel Festival.

• • •

Miss Annie Hutchinson.

The above is an excellent likeness of one of Atlanta's most popular young ladies holding a responsible position as clerk in one of the very prominent Insurance Companies in Atlanta, namely the Mutial Relief Association Insurance Company. Miss Hutchinson is a favorite with professional people, being an excellent entertainer.

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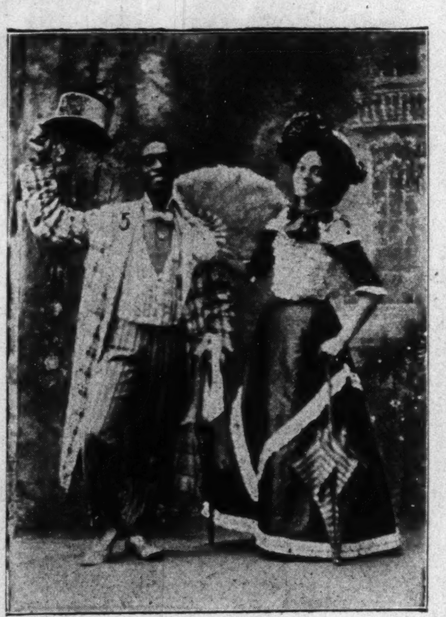

Tutt and Tutt.

Champion Grotesque Cake Walkers of the World. This team has appeared in the leading vaudeville houses in the United States, playing dates, producing from time to time a number of original sketches and making a tremendous hit wherever they appear. They were last season the special features in the Casino Roof Garden success "Clorindy, or the Origin of the Cake Walk." They are this season meeting with big success with the Slayton Lyceum Co., of which Mr. Tutt is stage director.

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Ed. Thomas, basso profundo, with Williams & Walker's Company, paid his daughter, Madeline Thomas, a pleasant visit to Frankfort, Ky., last week.

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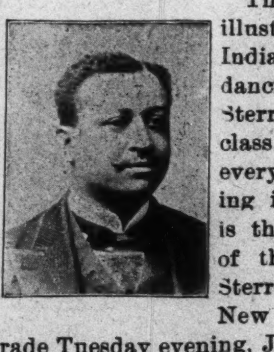
James A. Sterrett.



The accompanying illustration is that of Indianapolis' favorite dancing master. Prof. Sterrett's dancing class which meets every Tuesday evening in Mozart Hall, is the most popular of them all. Prof. Sterrett will have his New Year Masquerade Tuesday evening, Jan. 2. A grand time is anticipated as the genial professor has secured a number of special attractions for the occasion which will certainly be a treat. Among them being a juvenile cake walk by six little boys and girls led by Master Carroll Lewis; a buck and wing dancing contest, and the Blind Asylum Quartette in a number of vocal and instrumental selections.

Harry Prampin.

Cornetist and bandmaster; entered the profession in the year of 1892, as band master of the Merritt University Students and has since successfully led the bands of McCabe & Young's Minstrels, Davis' Uncle Tom's Cabin company for three seasons; Salter and Martin's Uncle Tom's Cabin company; J. Ed George' Georgia Graduates and in August '98 he joined the Original Nashville Students now combined with L. E. Gideon's Minstrels under the direction of Rusco & Holland. Mr. Prampin is an accomplished cornetist and a promising young bandmaster, using the largest and most Classical repertoire of overtures. Permanent address: The Freeman.

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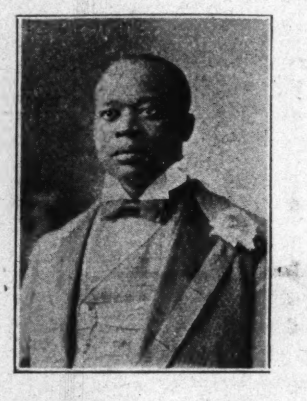
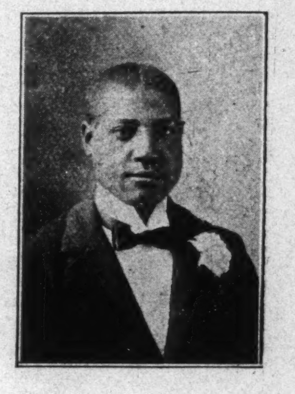


CHAS. A. HUGHES.



"KID" LANGFORD.

W. T. OVERBY.

C. C. CAMERON.

THE WORLD FAMOUS ALABAMA QUARTETTE.

The World's Famous Alabama Quartette in plantation melodies, now touring the United States with Richard's & Pringle's Famous Georgia Minstrels.

Chas. Hughes, leader and manager of the above named quartette also vocal director of the Georgia minstrels this season is a high class tenor soloist and one of the strongest chorus singers now before the public. He is also a tuba player and specialty artist.

"Kid" Langford, tenor is the coming young man of the age. As a buck and wing dancer his equals are few. This season, "Kid" is working extreme end with the Georgias in 1st. edition.

W. T. Overby, baritone is a very clever singer and comedian and as an old man impersonator has but few equals.

O. C. Cameron, our wonderful young basso, has so controlled the deep and heavy portion that he has made himself famous. He is also a comedian and dancer.

The Oliver Scott Minstrels.

Mr. Clarence E. Henderson of the Oliver P. Scotts Minstrel writes—our 18th week now finds us in the state of Arkansaw and in spite of bad weather we continue to do a very good buisnes. To the surprise of the company the sole owner of the show Mr. Oliver P. Scott saw the show in Monett, and was well pleased with the proformance. Well in fact we have one of the best Minstrel showes on the road and is indorsed by the people of every town we play. Sims the Photographer in Monett did a rushing business for the aggregation. Photos will be freely given away by the boys. There was quite a hand shaking with the members of the South Before the War, which passed us at Monett. We are now enjoying the coldest weather we have had yet but will soon run out of it into a warmer climate. Our one week engagement in Arkansas has been completed and to day finds us in the Lone Star State ready for business on Monday. "Needn't say you don't know me any more." A new song by James White is proving to be a winner and when sang in a town you can always here the boys whistling it on the streets the next day. Mr. Richard Lewis the Phenominal boy suprano is singing with success "My Little Georgia Rose." Our orchestra is being highly complimented on its fine grade of music. Prof. Thompson is very careful in his selections. The leading game on the car now is whist White and Kitchi being the winners of all contests. Mr. John Jackson has purchased a fine Trombone which was made especially for Mr. Prior the Trombonist of the world. The instrument is a beautiful one with all latest improvements and Jackson is doing some fine work on his new Conn making those fine peddle notes also the perfect high notes. The instrument has proven quite an improvement to both band and Orchestra. Cassell and Johnson the funny coons are doing some good work now their dancing being of the very best kind and they far none as buck and wing dancers. Pannells song "I am the Luckiest Coon in town" always catches the people. James White sends regards to McCarver Reed and McCarver and all Buffaloes. "Chicken" one of the funniest coon songs writted is a winner for Mr. Clarence Powell. Mr. Arthur Maxwell sends regards to Mr. and Mrs. Kersands, Lacy and Mr. Rusco. The Honoluloo Dance arranged by Mr. White is a great after Peice and always sends the people home full of joy. Charles Parker sends regards to James Lacy and George Bailey and all members of Parker Lodge No. 5, of St. Louis Mo. John Eason sends regards to the St. Louis Lodge. Harry Creighton is the boy he received as a present from an unknown lady in Cheyenne a very handsome silver cup and saucer, silk handkerchief and box of bon bons, where are you boys?

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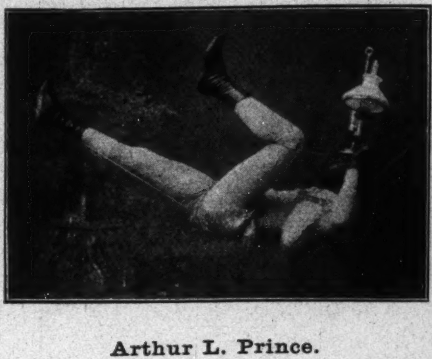

Arthur L. Prince.

who has originated many new and marvelous feats upon the slack wire which puts him at the top notch of his profession is considered by press and public to be one of the strongest acts of its kind before the American public. Mr. Prince is also a musician of rare ability the slide trombone being his favorite instrument. A Merry Xmas and a happy New Year.

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CAUTION TO OUR READERS!

In buying the remedy "To Cure a Cold in One Day," LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS be sure the signature of the inventor

E W Grove

appears on each package. Many worthless imitations are put up under similar names and are calculated to deceive the public.

* * *

Julius—GLENN & MOORE—James C.

Glenn and Moore two well known colored comedians and dancers, who doubled this season, are doing a knockabout act, which is one of special features with Richards & P gles Famous Georgia Minstrels.

H. S. Wooten.

One of the most popular tenors on the American stage having sang for five seasons with the famous Crescent City Quartette in companies Alabama and Georgia Minstrels was also a prominent member of the Troubadours sextette which made quite a reputation in a short time. His voice has been heard on nearly all the Roof Gardens in New York. He is at present engaged as tenor with the Rusco and Holland's Big Minstrel Festival.

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Harry L. Gilliam.

A Merry Christmas and A Happy New Year to all.

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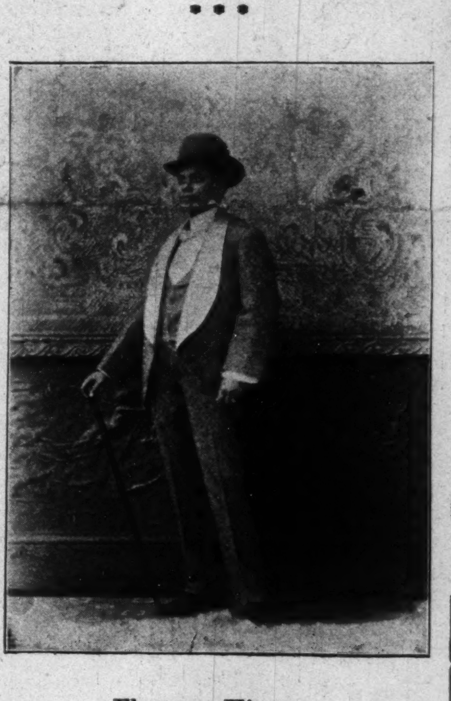

Florence Hines.

justly termed the "Black Vesta Tilley," has for years held, and is still the owner of the title—"Leader in her line." She was for seven seasons a prominent feature in Sam T. Jack's Creoles; two seasons with "Darkest America"; and at present a feature in the olio of the *Big* Minstrel Festival using a repertoire of original songs such as "A Millionare's Only Son," "I Can't See My Money Go That Way" and "For I'm the Lad That's Made of Money."

Georgia Up-To-Date Minstre

"Xmas found us in South Da playing to good business and every well. Miss Carrie B. Wood m soprano is the recipient of much fa able press notices and encore out bu The Suwanee River Quartette "alw please. Will Goff Kennedy's "Chic songs wakes e'm up. Jack M. O and Henry Burke exponents of fine ragtime and buck and wing da are a sure cure for the blues. Lagretta Henderson and Miss M Holmes as comediennes are app winners. Fountain Wood's trom solos and Wm. Fletcher's cornet create much talk daily. Harry Z contortion act puzzles them. Sh Tyler and Wm. Fletcher's dancing finds favor. Alex. McKenzie as Chloe cause much laughter. orchestra under Prof. Jno. D. West band under the leadership F. B. are No. 1.

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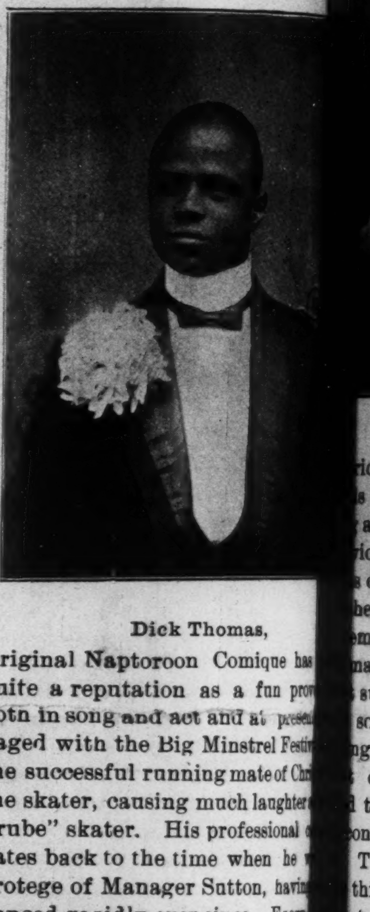

Dick Thomas,

Original Naptoroon Comique has quite a reputation as a fun pro both in song and act and at prese gaged with the Big Minstrel Festi the successful running mate of Chr the skater, causing much laughter "rube" skater. His professional dates back to the time when he w protege of Manager Sutton, havin vanced rapidly ever since. Every handled by him is a success. the hat.

* * *

W. A. Porter,

better known as "Billy," is a very ising young comedian and mu who has this season succeeded in m quite a nice reputation for himself was during season of with Al. G. Field C Minstrels; '96-97 Field D America; '97-98-99 J. W. Vogel's D America; '99-1900 Richard & Pri famous Georgia Minstrels.

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Returned to New York.

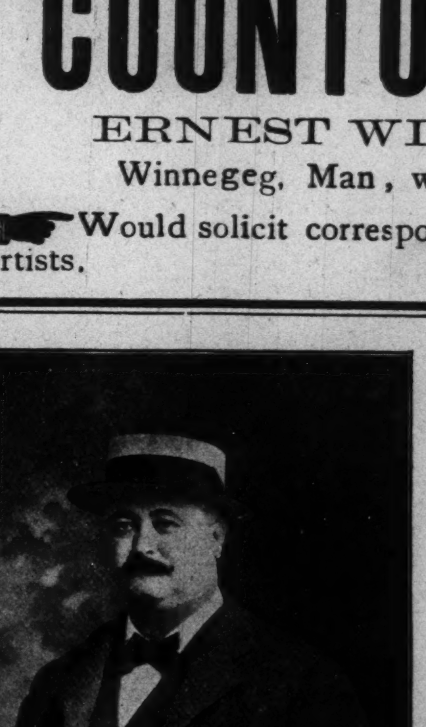
Will Marion Cook, musical di with Williams & Walker's com has gone to New York city to DeKoven in writing music for a opera that is to be produced at the York Casino Theatre soon.

"COONTOWN 400

ERNEST WILLIS, Manager.

Winnegeg, Man, week of Jan. 1, 1900.

☞ Would solicit correspondence from first-class Co
Artists.



Hotel de Moo
and Turf Sample Ro

Choice Wines, Liquors and Ciga

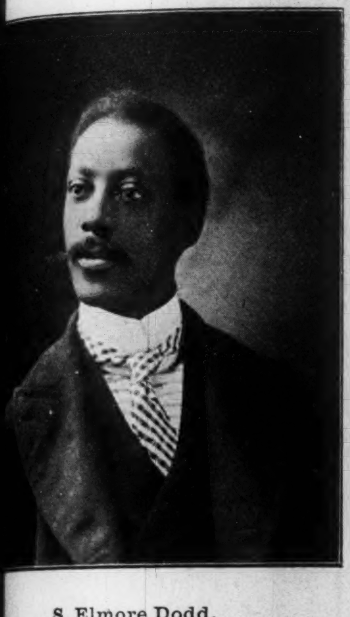
PONEY MOORE, Proprietor.

Thirty Elegantly Furnished Room in connection. European Plan Reasonable : : : :

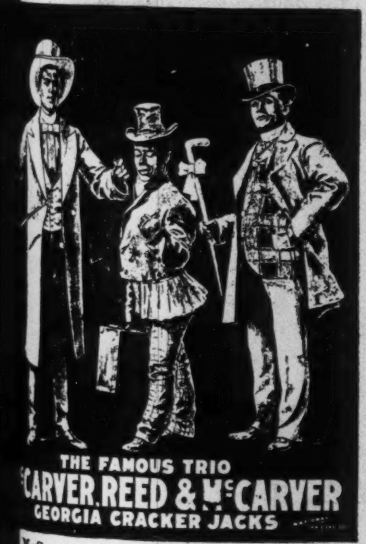
Steam Heat, Electric Lights, Bells, and Speaking Tubes in conn with every room. : : : :

171-173 W. TWENTY-FIRST S
......CHICAGO,

istian, the Celebrated Foot Cyclist
s no introduction. He commenced
skating career in 1884, making his
professional appearance in '85 at
mond, Va., March 1, 2, 3, and 4 at
orner 1st and Broad st. Since then
s made his living by his profession
ing been with all the leading colored
panies. This season he is with the
o & Holland's Big Minstrel Festi-
doing an act different from any of
kind using all cycle skates and his
notices have been very compli-
tary in fact some of them very flat-
g.



S. Elmore Dodd,
ica's leading E-flat cornettist,
without an equal as a musician,
a perfect master of the violin cor-
violin bass and piano; his arrange-
s consisting of waltzes, polkas and
hes are all successful—every ar-
ement containing perfect harmony.
march, "Rusco and Holland," is his
success and will soon be published.
soloist he stands par excellent,
ng 5 distinct Cs and 6 Gs on the
cornet. Mr. Dodd has lately
d to his repertoire of selections the
concert polka, "Salante"—by Liber-
The "Big Minstrel Festival' con-
this wonderful musician who is at
nt playing solos in band concerts
doing a musical act in the olio with
elebrated trombonist, George Bai-



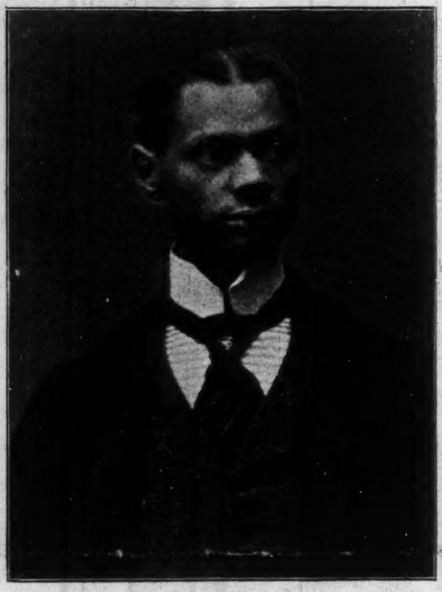
McCarver, Reed & McCarver.
e above is the likeness of one of the
ng eccentric grotesque teams in the
ess but McCarver Brothers need
troduction to the public, having a
reputation. This is their first sea-
s a trio and the addition of Harry
the tramp tumbler is a decided
ss. Public and press concede their
positive hit. We are now enroute
the Big Minstrel Festival. Merry
tmas and Happy New Year to all

Williams & Walker.
t A. Williams and George W.
er, the two shining lights of "The
y Players," commenced their theat-
career in San Francisco in the
g of 1893. Their first appearance
with a show composed of white and
performers, or theatrically speak-
a checkered show, known as Martin
elig's Wondering Minstrels The
pany traveled from place to place in
ns and both had to double in brass
es doubling in the productions put
y the management. This lasted for
eks and for which they received
weeks' salary in all. They jumped
ompany in Bakersfield, Cal., and
ed an engagement at the only thea-
in the town. This engagement
d eight weeks, but the "ghost"
d to walk and the wandering com-
e started out again.
eir next engagement was with the
r of a hog ranch and who dabbled
e theatrical business as a side issue.

When salaries came due and the box office receipts were not enough to pay salaries, the owner of the ranch would write his son, who was in charge of the hog business, and order enough hogs to be sold so as to keep the company from becoming stranded. This lasted until the ranch owner had about 20 hogs left when the show closed, and Williams and Walker were again looking for work. They met with reverse after reverse and knocked about from place to place and finally drifted into Chicago. Here the pair met with its first success. Thomas Canary, of Canary & Lederer, of the New York Casino fame, met them, and after seeing their turn, decided to engage them for the elaborate production of "The Gold Bug," which opened in New York, September 14, 1894. Their act was the feature of the show and in a short time offers began to pour in tendering engagements at leading theaters in the country.

Their next success was with Peter Daley in "A Good Thing," and then came their banner engagement of their career—thirty-six consecutive weeks at Koster & Bial's, New York, at $300 a week. Next the team crossed the Atlantic and showed for eight weeks at the Empire Theater, London. A return American date at Koster & Bial's lasted five weeks, when Hartig, Seamon & Tuck placed them at the head of a company, where they have been and are still changing the play each season.

When playing in different cities they stop at the leading hotels, taking their meals in private apartments to avoid remarks by white guests who might object to their presence. Both are possessed of a pleasing personality and avoid the white people as much as possible. Lottie Thompson, who played the old maid in "The Policy Players." in private life is Mrs. Bert A. Williams, and Ada Overton, who played Kioka, is Mrs. George W. Walker.



J. Harry Martinette,
Saxophone soloist, was born December 24, 1869, at Knoxville Tennessee. He spent all the young part of his life in and around there, unfortunately losing his mother at the age of four years. But having a father to see and care for him, was sent to school and received a fair education after which in 1882 he commenced to learn the tinners trade and served two years and three months at that. From that, his father being a barber and owning a large shop he was put in the shop to learn the barber's trade. He remained there quite a while until one day in the Spring of 1886 he left home and went to Chattanooga, Tenn. where he found work and remained for nine months during which time he made his first appearance at East Lake Museum and Theatre as a contortionist. Following this for some time he next commenced to learn music. In 1889 he made his first road trip with Benson & Moore's All Star Specialty Co., being stage manager. With this company he had a partner and they went by the name of Harry Martin and Billy Campbell, the Monarchs of Song and Dance, only staying out a short time afterwhich he returned home and there he remained taking parts in all the local shows that were given. In March 1890 another show was organized and went out, leaving Knoxville on Monday, March 31, touring Tennessee and Virginia. Leaving this at Roanoke, Va., he joined J. M. Brooks Medical show, May 17 of the same year; leaving this show to go to Pocohantas Va., August 17 to open a variety house for two weeks, afterwhich he returned to the Brooks Medicine show, on Sept. 1. Leaving the Medicine show Saturday, Dec. 20, he joined the Boston Comedy Company going as far South as his home, Knoxville, where he closed and there remained. This was in 1891. On the 29th of July '91, he left Knoxville for Springfield O., where he joined Capt Stewart's Wagon Show. He left this show as the season closed and went to Cincinnati O., on 22 of Oct. 1891 and there he remained a while. Here, as Martinette and Campbell they played one week at Kohl & Middleton's Dime Museum, afterwhich they went South making a tour by themselves as far as New Orleans, La. We next find them returning to Birmingham, Ala., on April, 16, 1892, dissolved partnership with Campbell, and returned to Knoxville and joined hands with J. C. Prosser being known then as Martinette and Prosser. Leaving home he went to Philadelphia the same year. They played around and about Philadelphia and then, leaving Prosser, he went to Lakewood N. J. and joined J. W. Massengill. On April 23, '93 they joined hands with Prosser, sailing under the name of the Tennessee Trio, Martinette Prosser and Massengill. They went to Saratoga New York for three months, June, July and August, giving concerts in all the leading places of amusement assisted by Peck and Taylor. Leaving Saratoga, Friday Sept. 1, '93 for New York City they joined J. H. Manley's Concert Company, traveling from Portland Maine to the Gulf of Mexico, playing all the large towns and returning to Chattanooga Tuesday, March 20, '94 and there remaining, during which time he organized and led an orchestra, accepting an engagement with J. C. Moores Tennessee Jubilee Singers in 1895, taking the road in March as Martinette and Prosser, touring, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. Mr. Martinette then filled engagements in the following well known organizations: "In Old Virginia" and "The Turkish Knight" company. In 1897 he organized the Martinette and Royston Minstrels for a short tour. In the same year he formed the Plantation Trio—Martinette, Roddy and Wallace in a hot musical act. The following season they joined the Afro-American Specialty Company afterwhich filling good engagements with the Davis Columbian Minstrels, after leaving this company, they played dates in many of the leading museums and vaudeville houses in the East. Securing an engagement abroad they left on July 14, '98, opening at Cambridge and Middlesex England, where they formed a company which is known as the Ex Slave Choir where he is at present. Mr. Martinette is said to be the only colored Saxophone player on the other side of the water. He has received several flattering offers from managers of America but owing to being booked up across the "pond" he was unable to accept. Their success in England has been all that could be expected.

Famous Georgia Minstrels.

We have played the two principal cities of California, namely San Francisco and Los Angeles, and our business has been phenomenal. Our show received flattering newspaper notices from all the principal newspapers on the coast, and the thousands of people who have visited the show, announced themselves as highly pleased with our great minstrels entertainment. The health of the company is perfect and the personal of the company is as follows: Thomas J. Culligan, manager; Benjamin Culligan, treasurer; James Donahue, programer; E. H. Wood, advance agent; George Allen, lithographer; Prof. F. T. Patrick, bandmaster; Prof. S. Housley, director of orchestra; C. A. Hughes, vocal director; Julius Glenn, stage manager; James Crosby, "Frosty" Moore, Kid Langford, Matt. Housley, Billy Porter, Allen McDonald, Nathan Wilkins, W. A. Dixon, J. A. Watts, W. T. Overby, Oscar Cameron, John Sherman, La She, Beverley Housley, Angelo Housley, George Swan, Will Kelley, Henry Graves, Fred. W. Simpson, John C. Pittman, Bob Lee, Walter Mitchell, James Osborne, John Smith, George Kitchen, James Jackson, William Shields, Simon Bonomore's five Arabian Whirlwinds: Hussan Ben Hasayn, Selam Hadjahi, Sallah Ben Dullah, Ben Azichey.

Slayton's Jubilee Singers.

Mr. William C. Buckner writes.—"I am pleased to drop you a line in regards to Slayton Juvenile Company No. 1 of which I have the pleasure of being manager. I am proud to say that I have a company of perfect ladies and gentlemen and very fine artists. I have Tutt and Tutt with whom I trust you are acquainted and I need make no explanation as to their ability; then I have other artists whom I have not the time to mention. I feel proud to recommend my company to the world as first class artists, moral, dignified and intelligent. I cannot say too much for them, although I do not feel given to throwing boquets to myself. Should we ever come your way we will be glad to have you meet this company. Mr. Lester Helms and Miss E. P. Brown were united in wed lock. Their hearts were made glad.

A. G. Allen's New Orleans Minstrels.

Business in New Orleans last week was good. Mrs. Williams is singing with great success "Let me bring my clothes back home." Mr. Owens eccentric comedian, receives several encores nightly singing "Who dat sayed chicken in this crowd" Everybody is working hard; and the audience is kept in an uproar from the time the curtain goes up until it drops on the last act our cake walk of seven ladies and gentleman. Augustus Stevens, female impersonator, sends regards to Major B. F. Payne, Goodall and Ray Trusty. J. Young sends regards to Emmit Davis and Gordon Collins. Claude Richardson, baritone in first band, sends best wishes to Frank Kirk and A. Stewart.

Members of the Big Minstrel Festival were entertained most royally by the celebrated Utopia club of Pensacola who has as president Geo. Wells a genial fellow with a big heart and welcome. Hand Sydney solo is the secretary and is social from head to foot. The club is comparatively young opening Oct. 6, '99 but are most successful entertainers. The Pensacola orchestra of color play all engagements at the theatre and contain Prof. Ed Wyer clarionet, Wm. Wyer double bass, Wm. Pontz cornet, Miss Flo Wyer piano and Ed Wyer Jr. 1st violin.

The Holmans has closed with Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company.

JOE DOBBINS
::::CORNET VIRTUOSO::::
Has the distinction of being one of the most prominent Cornetist before the public, though quite young in years, has played in many prominent orchestras under white and colored orchestra leaders. Mr. Dobbins is also an arranger of no small degree, having a number of orchestrations bearing his name and is a musian is ably filling the position of cornet in and and 2nd violin in orchestra with the Big Minstrel Festival.

BAILEY STEWART,
...COMEDIAN AND IMITATOR...
Has won quite a reputation in the past with his exceedingly funny antics. Mr. Stewart is conceded to be the best "Rube" in the street. The profession has carring a pet "Berkshire shoat" with him that follows just the same as a dog; at present engaged as endman and specialties in the street with the Big Minstrel Festival,

CLARENCE JONES,
ORIGINALLY KNOWN THROUGHOUT THE PROFESSION AS
"PICCALOE JONES"
By his wonderful execution on that named instrument, conceded to be the finest flute and piccalo soloist of today—at present engeged with the Big Minstrel Festival Band.

SAM BURNS.
One of the most prominent Musicians in the colored profession having played under all the well known leaders, Mr. Burns is a master of the Trombone, Tuba and Violincello.
The companies—Primrose & West, McCabe & Young and Georgia Minstrels being his latest engagement; at present a member of the Band and Orchestra with the Big Minstrel Festival.

To Managers and Friends:..............
JAMES WHITE,
Principal Comedian,
.... Enroute with Oliver P. Scott's Refined Minstrels.

Managers and Performers Look!
BILLY KERSANDS LOUISE
The leaders of ALL comedy sketch artists, hitting 'em hard—the big card and closing the olio with the BIG MINSTREL FESTIVAL, in an up-to-date act act written especially for them by Al Brown, entitled: "Who's Dat Sed Chicken."

Yours in Rag-time
Coley-Grant & Grant-Mamie
THE COLORED KOHINOORS OF COMEDY.
Enroute Sam Scribner's "Gay Morning Glory" Co. Permanent address: 144 West Twenty-sixth street, New York City, N. Y.

RUSCO & HOLLANDS' BIG ATTRACTIONS
Richards, Pringle-Rusco & Holland
Big Minstrel Festival
55 People---3 Bands---Special Trains.
The Largest Minstrel Show in the World.
Richards and Pringles Famous
Georgia Minstrels
Direction of RUSCO & HOLLAND.
45 People--2 Bands--Special Train.
The 5 Whirlwinds, Arabian Acrobats.
THE ORIGNAL Nashville Students
IN MIGHTY UNION
GIDESON' Minstrel Carnival
Direction of RUSCO & HOLLAND.
Fifty People----Two Cars----Two Bands.
Home Office of RUSCO & HOLLAND 346 Wabash Ave. Chicago Ill, care National Printing Co.

To Our Friends and Patrons:
Please read and try and realize what we are offering our patrons for th Season of 1899-1900 with——
Mahara's Big Carnival Minstrels
50 Best Looking, Neatest Dressed and Most Deportly Singing Colored People.
Richly Costumed 18-Piece Military Band and Orchestra.
12 Handsome Performing Shetland Ponies. 25 Wonderful Performing Dogs.
4 Bigh-Class Comedians. 16 Pretty Singing and Dancing Soubrettes.
4 Complete Quartettes.
Strictly an entertainment for ladies and children, replete with choice music and melody Strong singing features, magnificent choruses—not marred by loud-mouthed comedians.
THE PARADE is the grandest ever attempted by a similar organization. Mounted People, Buglers, Ponies, Wagonettes, Dogs and Grand Military Concert Band. 321 different kinds of original paper. Matinee daily with this Blue Ribbon Attraction.
W. A. & JACK MAHARA,
Managers and Proprietors
Permanent address: 160 Clark street, CHICAGO.

3rd Annual Tour of..............
The Leading Colored Theatrical Organization of the World...
HEADED BY
BOB COLE AND BILLY JOHNSON
SUPPORTED BY
Mr. Lloyd G. Gibbs,
Mr. Walter Dixon,
Mr. Sam Cousins,
Mr. Barrington Carter,
Mr. Thomas Craig,
Mr. Samuel King,
Mr. Geo. Ledbetter,
Mr. George Brown,
Mr. Willis Accooe.
Miss Edna Alexander,
Miss Mollie Dill,
Miss Alice Mackay (Accooe).
Miss Pauline Freeman,
Miss Clara Freeman,
Miss Jennie Hillman,
Miss Jennie Sheper,
Miss Lavinia Jones,
Miss Estella Ware,
Miss Willetta Duncan,
Miss Nettie Glenn,
Miss Albertina Martin,
Miss Myrtyle Couzzins,
Miss Pearl LeVan,
AND
MR. SAMUEL LUCAS
PRESENTING
A TRIP TO COONTOWN
ED. E. LESTER, Rep. Management of ED. W. COOK

JOHN RUCKER,
The Original "Alabama Blossom
☞Not the Best Comedian on Earth, but with the Best Minstrel Company traveling, and making good.
Enroute—Richards, Pringle, Rusco & Holland's Big Minstrel Festival.

"ABILITY MEANS SUCCESS"——
J. ED GREEN
CHARACTER BARITONE.
The Middle Man in the BIG MINSTREL FESTIVAL. Author of the coming success: "FRED DOUGLASS' RECEPTION," the most original up-to-date two-act comedy ever written. Offers invited for same. Permanent address: The Freeman, Indianapolis, Ind.

MISS LIZZIE THURMAN PERRY.

Miss Lizzie Thurman Perry,

was born at Ft. Leavenworth. Kan , of Jew and Negro parentage 25 years ago; began her stage career May 10, 1896. She has made wonderful advancements in the theatrical profession being first engaged as leading lady for Sam T. Jack's Creoles, also leading lady for the following companies: Price's Cuban Creoles, McKaniass' Nashville Student Black Bostonians is now leading lady for the McKanlass Concert and Comedy company who are touring the state of Michigan at present. Miss Perry is called the Jewish Creole and is the champion lady cake walker of the state of Michigan, winning first prize, a beautiful diamond and $75 in money at the Saginaw street fair, Sept. 30, 1898, walking before 2,600 people. She is one of the greatest and only singer that ever sang high G above high C. She sings from G below the staff to high G above high C and her voice is sweet in all registers, baritone, tenor, contralto and soprano. She is the second Ellen Beach Yaw, and is the most versatile woman before the public. It is said in her impersonation of the Southern Negro woman, of the South, she surpasses, May Irwin. She has had quite a varied experience in show life. She is prepossessing, studious and painstaking and studies her part assigned to her and is acknowledged by press and public to act each character to life itself. Her male impersonation is said to equal Vesta Tilly, the press is unanimous in praise of her versatility. Miss Perry contemplates a trip to England and Paris Exposition having literal offers after Jan. 15, 1900, will receive Vaudeville dates. Permanent address, The Freeman as to route.

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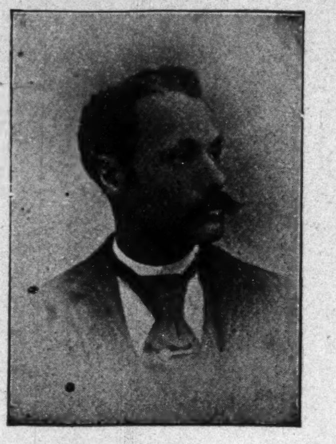
Capt. W. H. McKanlass,

The greatest living colored violinist, was born in 1858. He is the first colored graduate from the Cincinnati College of Music and finished his musical education in Leipsic, Germany. He was the first colored professor of music in the public schools of Cincinnati in 1882 and 1883 in which the annual school report says that the singing under McKanlass is something superior. He is the first colored musician ever offered the position of chief musician in the the U. S. army, the Ninth Cavalry under Gen. Hatch. He is the first and only man that ever played two cornets; two banjos; two harmonicas and twelve separate instruments at once. He has made a life study of the violin, playing it 39 years during which time he has played the best masters' compositions such as Pagginnini's Witches Danse; DeBeriots; Lucia DeLammermore; Ole Bull's; Niagara; Beethoven; Romanza; The Mocking Bird, McKanlass and the Arkansas Traveler as played by Ole Bull, and Sugar in the Gourd and Gravy on de Tater. The violin used by McKanlass cost $2,600. He makes the violin pray, sing, talk and whistle, and was paid $1,000 a week at McDaniels' Theatre, Seattle. Wash , the largest salary ever paid a colored man; and McKanlass was the first colored man to ever own his own private car. He have managed Mr. and Mrs. Sam Lucas and Tom McIntosh and wife. He also says he put Mr. Billy McClain in the business, the Reese Twin Brothers. gun and drum majors; Mr. George Catlin, the greatest Chinese impersonator; Mr. W. Windom, the leading tenor of Primrose & West's minstrels for three years. These people are all leading lights in the colored profession and Mr. McKanlass says he was the one that gave them their first engagements and put Miss Perry in the business. So you can see that he has some good pupils before the public. He have also managed Mr. White and Mrs Jennie Robinson who are with McAdoo in Australia. He is starring the Giant Quartette this season.



The Original—RASTUS & BANKS—Bessie.

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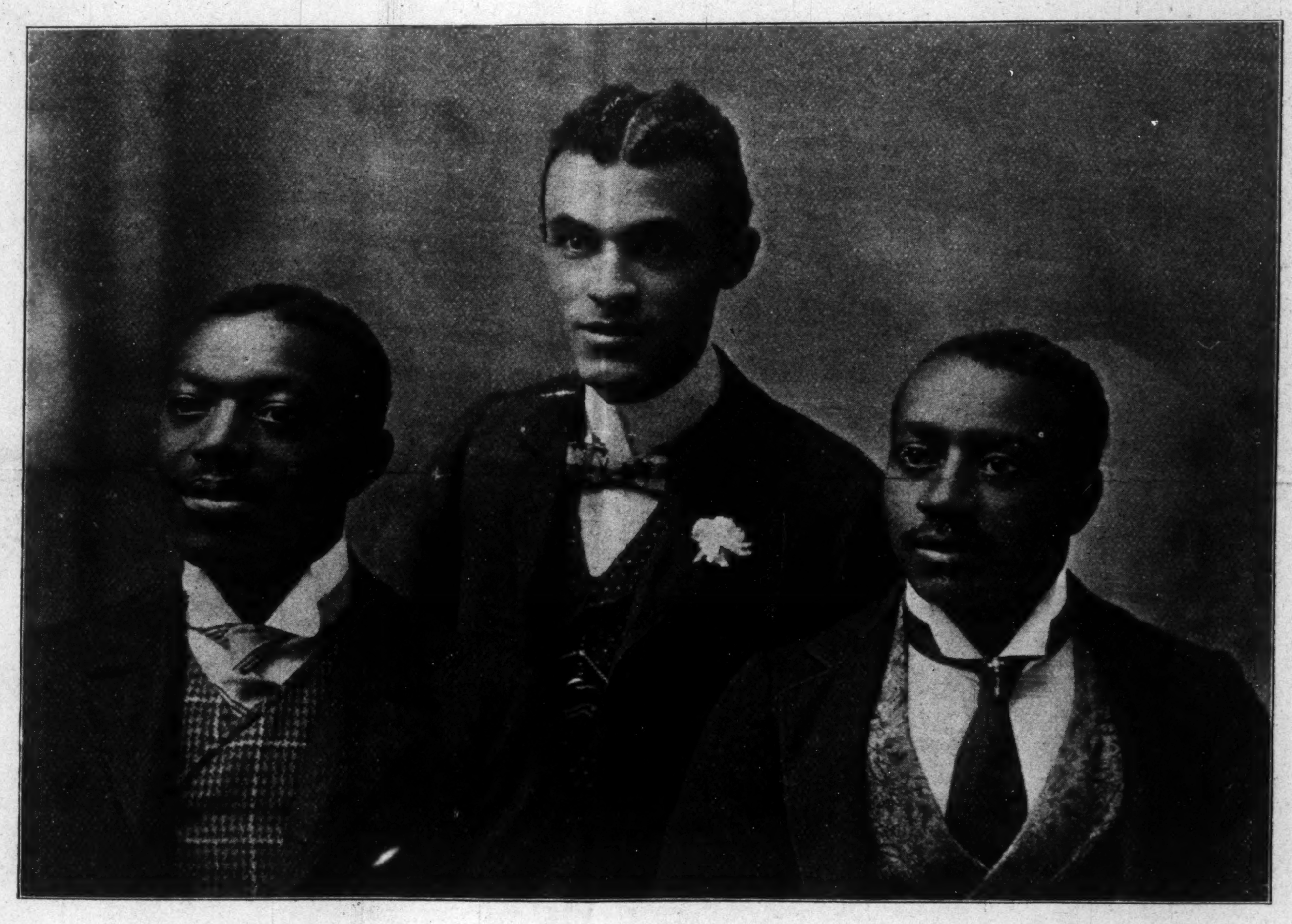

FRED W. SIMPSON JNO. C. PITTMAN FRANK T. PATRICK.

SIMPSON, PITTMAN & PATRICK.

Simpson, Pittman & Patrick,

Simpson & Pittman, the well known musical artists, joined hands, Nov. 12, 1898 and produced a musical act with Oliver Scotts Minstrels which by hard work and perseverance, won for them an enviable reputation using only original instruments and being the first team to use the celebrated aluminum chimes which instrument made quite a hit throughout the country After closing a successful season with Oliver Scott's Minstrels they went into Vaudeville, playing successfully the Chicago Opera house and several other leading theatres. Season '99 and 1900 find them with the Richards & Pringle's famous Georgia Minstrels where they are a special feature, and billed as such. Being so successful a venture, they have taken a third party into the act—Mr. Frank Patrick, the well known cornetist, and will be known hereafter as Simpson, Pittman, and Patrick. They will use the very latest novelty instruments made, with electrical effects, special stage settings. It will be an act that will be second to none and can be featured with any aggregation. Offers invited from responsible managers for the season of 1900.

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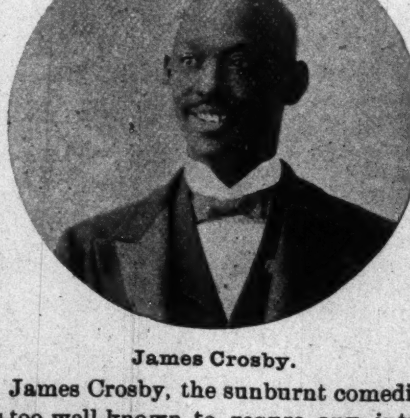

James Crosby.

James Crosby, the sunburnt comedian is too well known to requre any introduction. As a singer, dancer and alround comedian, our 'Jim" has but few, if any equals. This season he is starring the Richard & Pringle's Georgia Minstrels.

Jas. R. (Jube) Brown.

Snare drummer and general performer with the Big Minstrel Festival seasons '98-99-1900 a product of Dallas, Texas first entering the profession in '89 as a team then known as Brown & Weathers working hard and making many friends from that time to this day and is at present fast gaining a reputation as a baritone singer under tutorship of J. Ed Green. Christmas Greeting to all friends in and out of the profession.

• • •

Geo. Williams

of the team of Smart and Williams, stage director of Jno. W. Isham's Famous Octoroons, Season '99-1900. Familiar with comedy. Thats all.

• • •

Simon Bonomore.

The Moorish Sampson, who successfully holds 10 men on his head and shoulders is well known in the profession and is at present with the Richards & Pringles' Famous Georgia Minstrels. He is the successful manager of the five Whirlwind Arabian Acrobats and offers $5000 to anyone who can produce their equals.

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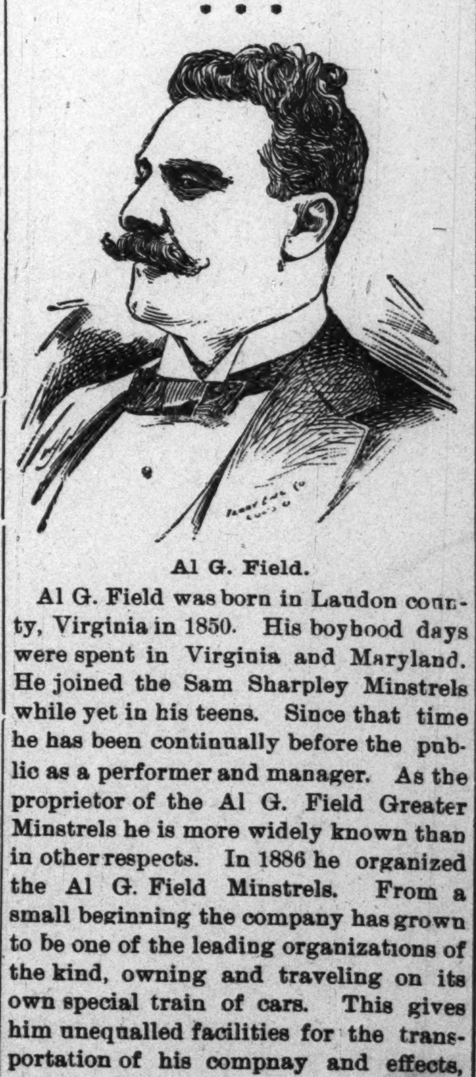


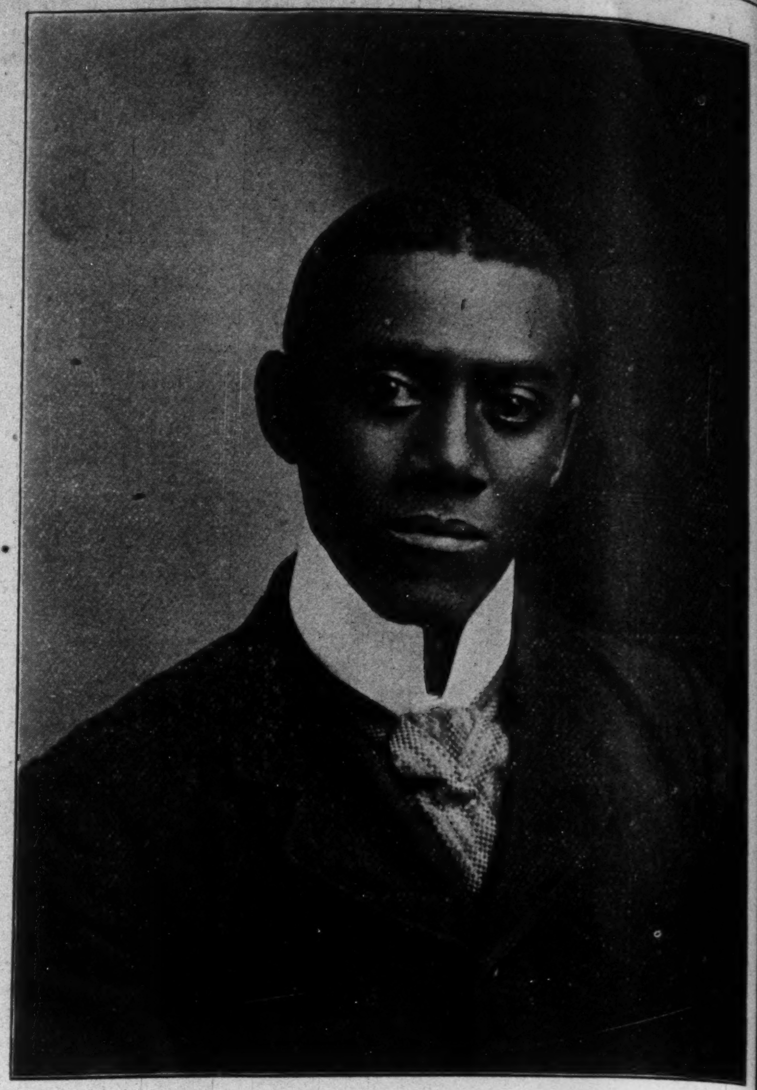
Al G. Field.

Al G. Field was born in Laudon county, Virginia in 1850. His boyhood days were spent in Virginia and Maryland. He joined the Sam Sharpley Minstrels while yet in his teens. Since that time he has been continually before the public as a performer and manager. As the proprietor of the Al G. Field Greater Minstrels he is more widely known than in other respects. In 1886 he organized the Al G. Field Minstrels. From a small beginning the company has grown to be one of the leading organizations of the kind, owning and traveling on its own special train of cars. This gives him unequalled facilities for the transportation of his compnay and effects, enabling him to present a performance with special scenery and other necessary effects. Success has attended his efforts. As a manager he has shown his ability. Aside from his Minstrel Company, the late Columbus Street Fair and Trades Carnival was under his management. It was the largest and most successful, enterprise of the kind this country has known. The profits, amounting to thousands of dollars was divided between several charities in the city of Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Field has been a resident of Columbus for many years. He has never taken an active part in politics. His name has been mentioned several times in connection with the Mayoralit; but in every instance he has declined to allow the use of it, saying through the press that he was not a candidate. Mr. Field is an active member of many fraternal societies, holding positions of importance in them. He has lately been appointed District Deputy of the B. P. O. E. for the State of Ohio. He has a beautiful residence where he and his estimable wife are always at home to their friends.

• • •

24th Infantry Quartette.

The Co. L. 24th Infantry Quartette, now stationed at Fort Wrangel, Alaska, is composed of the following vocalists:—Benj. Green, Ed Collins, Geo. Payne and H. V. Jordan, who was formerly a member of the "South Before the War" company. They send regards to all friends.



JACK M. OLIVER.

Jack M. Oliver,

refined monologue artist, vocalist dancer. Mr, Oliver differs from co ians in that his style is original and parodies and monologues are his He is also a member of the Suw River Quartettee, now camping with Georgia Up-to-date. He send gards to his many friends and wishe a Merry Christmas and a Happy Year.

• • •

John W. Simmons,

clarionet and soprano saxaphone s Twenty-fourth U. S. Regiment 1893 to '98 with Rusco & Holland' Minstrel Festival 1898, 1899 and 19

• • •

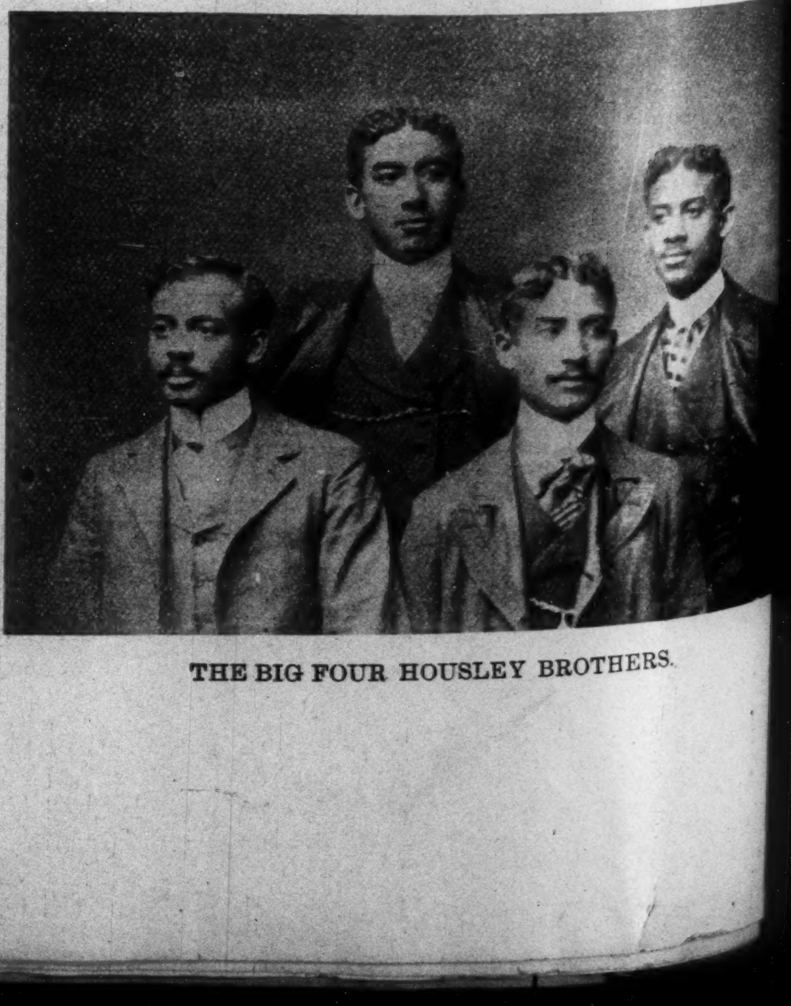
Holiday Greetings.

Douglass and Reese Brothers re-ards to Mrs. F. Douglass, w her a Merry Christmas and a New Year.

• • •

Big Four Housley Bros.

The cut below represents the Big Housley Bros , who rank among th musicians of the colored race. G Housley the elder, is solo cornetis leader of the orchestra with the G Minstrels this season. Angelo Ho is beyond all question of doubt greatest euphonium soloist the rac ever produced. Matthew Housley alto, is considered one of the best i line, he is also a comedian o Beverley Housley the youngest, trap drummer, and to find his one would have to go a long ways boys were with W. S. Cleve Ministrels season of '95-7-8-9 present they are with the Richa Pringles' Famous Georgia Minstre



THE BIG FOUR HOUSLEY BROTHERS.

ISHOP ARNETT WRITES ABOUT

The Dangers That Lie Before Us as a People and as a Nation --Remedies for Them at Hand.

uties and Responsibilities nterests Involved--The eat Work of the Future.

AND LIBERTY--TWO REASONS WHY WE SHOULD BE THANKFUL--THE PRESS AND THE NEGRO--FROM NORTH AND SOUTH

s an Appeal for the Race That Will Reach the Remotest Corner of the World--He Describes at Length the Most Important of the Great Dangers That Beset Our Great Country.

ou asked me to say a word to your y readers for the Christmas num- I comply with the request by pre- ing a few of the dangers that lie re us, as a people and as a nation. duties and responsibilities of an rican citizen are the most perplex- of the many duties of our life, for e are so many interests involved; are so complicated and difficult he execution of our duties to our- es, to our families, to society, to country and to our God, yet the es are only co-extensive with the leges that follow the responsibili-

e enjoy in this country greater leges than the same number could njoyed in any other civilization, or civilized country. Our institu- our history and our relationship hose who are in charge and in r, is of such a nature that the s and responsibilities are con- y between the two races. They been so, they will continue so.

e great work of the future is to t ourselves to our changed rela- ships, our changed responsibilities our changed opportunities, if we ly meet the demands of the ent, fulfilling the expectation of friends and doing our duty as God s us to see; then success will come r race and we will stand in the ht of the coming century, enjoy- ll the rights, immunities and priv- s of an American citizen. But the leges being conjointly, the dan- to the republic are not only dan- s to the Anglo-Saxon, but they dangerous to the Negro race, for privileges may be administered partial hand. Yet when dangers there is no respect to persons, ll will have to suffer, all will to bear their share of the burden the present generation will have r for the best interest of our ry.

e first great danger of our repub- the illiteracy of a large number r citizens. The work of educa- s progressing as rapidly as possi- der the circumstances, and will ually bring about a condition e the educational qualifications not materially reduce the voting ation, but there is a large num- men who are intrusted with the ho can neither read nor write. nk and believe that every Amer- tizen who exercises the right of ought to be able to read the mendments and the Golden e Declaration of Independence, stitution of his country and his llot. Any one who can not do ings is at the mercy of his fel- izens.

second danger to our political, and commercial interest lies in verty of the masses—in the way ive. The home life and family is nit of society. The organization he training of the family is es- to good society and good society ntial to good government. Con- ntly for some time, our race espe- will labor under a disadvantage son of the condition that free- found them. They were without s and without family organiza- they had to reconstruct the fam- ly and the home since freedom. have done a commendable work tonished their enemies and giv- to their friends.

third danger that we are to against as American citizens is erance. The evil of intemper- is so plain that it can be seen by one, but we are pleased to note the cause of Christian temperance ressing and the influence of in- rance upon the home life has ed, so according to the informa- f the President of the Woman's erance Union we can congratu- rselves upon the decrease of drink and the public conscience been awakened to such an extent the public servants have to pay espects to the sentiment of tion-temperance.

fourth danger is emigration of n population, or sending in all ense of other lands and other na- and giving them full control and as citizens within the short of five years. There ought to be stop put to the free emigration, the privilege of citizenship ought guarded more securely than it is present time. I know it is true emigration of the past our coun- as progressed and increased its ers, influence and power, but is a class of persons coming to hores that would be better off if were to stay on the other side of ean, but the large class who are on this side, whose ancestors came the other side, have the privilege nor of their ancestors and are a to the present generation.

fifth danger, as I see it, is the ion of public sentiment in rela- lawlessness in the North and in outh, and the ease that the Chris- ommunity can pass from the acts civilized community to the most s crimes of barbarism. It is a ion in my mind whether the relig- f Jesus Christ has taken a deep the communities of our country, the public passion has reigned in y communities and the govern- is trampled under foot and the the mob takes the place of the and religious teachers of the y, especially in communities the people have defied all the f civilization and committed the heinous crimes in the name of The ministry in our country our land needs to take a stand right, as the fathers did in the in order that lawlessness should mpled under foot and law should reign in all departments of our society and government. Ohio has been disgraced by the White Caps in Logan county; Indiana has been disgraced by her White Caps; Illinois has been disgraced in the present year by the shooting down of innocent men in Pana and Carterville; Georgia has invented a new crime in the catalogue, and so from one end of the land to the other the uprising of what the press terms the "best people," and committed the worse crime because the subject of their vengeance happens to be of another race.

A Christianity that can not and will not regulate the passion of the individual is not the Christianity as taught by the lowly Nazarene, but as long as communities must be brought up by such a state of feeling that a man's color will be the sign for his treatment and the denial of his public and social rights, so long as this thing takes place we have reason to go to the throne of grace and ask for strength on high and power to turn back the tide of the prejudice of the Anglo-Saxon.

The sixth great trial or danger is race prejudice. It is almost universal. The man who has not race prejudice is an exception. It manifests itself in different forms and different ways. Some places it is vile, but other places it is docile; some places it is active resistance and banishment, other places it is cold indifference and jack of sympathy or a desire to assist or support the struggling citizen. In one place it will banish him from the town and will not allow him to live, another place it will not allow him a house in the better part of the city and will banish the Negroes to the outskirts of the town, or across some ravine or railroad. Other places a Negro can not rent a house on certain streets or squares in the populous cities, or in the villages and towns, both North and South.

In the capital of the nation I know of a very intelligent colored family who moved in a neighborhood, and in a day or two the white family was seen moving early in the morning—would not live opposite to the Negro family. I know of a very fine house in the capital of the nation that was built by a Negro. That house remained for a number of years vacant because it belonged to a Negro. Such are some of the dangers that the coming generation will have to contend with. Therefore, it will require every boy and girl to cultivate themselves to meet the dangers as they come to them one by one.

But we have many reasons to be thankful. There are many things that we have reason to thank God for. Among them are the rights of life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness that we enjoy. Privileges that were hitherto denied our fathers and not enjoyed by our predecessors. There are many privileges that are so common that we can hardly realize. They are important, but we ought to be under many obligations to Almighty God for them, but let us take courage and thank God for what He has done for us in the past and pledge ourselves for a greater fidelity to the principles of Christianity and the principles of our national government.

Still another peril threatens us and that is the utterances of the unfriendly secular press and the silence of the larger number of the religious presses of the country. The press is acknowledged to be a great power in molding public sentiment. It makes sentiment, it changes sentiment, it can convict an innocent man and liberate a guilty man, so powerful has the press become among the people. The secular press to-day in a large number of our cities is against the interest of the Negro race. They will magnify his crime. If he is accused of a crime they will appear with flaming headlines such as to indicate his guilt rather than to ask the people to suspend judgment and see whether he is guilty or innocent. They appear to satisfy the demands of public prejudice rather than to justice and right. Just as long as the public press considers a Negro guilty because he is accused, so long will the majority of the community take the same view.

It is so to-day that if a Negro is accused of a crime, why the press speaks as though he was guilty and the community takes the cue from the press and he stands before the community a guilty man without ever having appeared before a legal tribunal to try his case to see whether he is innocent or guilty.

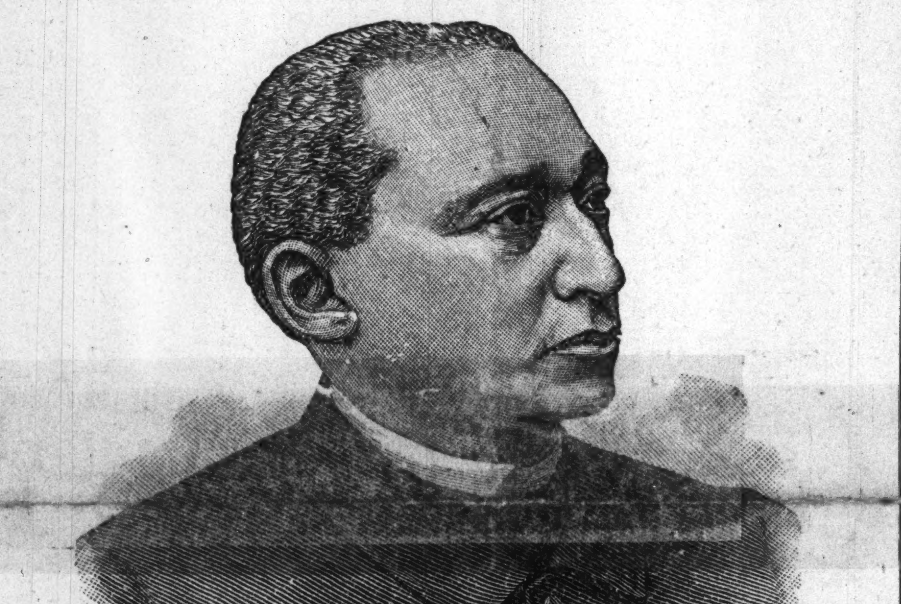
To-day if one Negro is accused of committing a crime the public press will devote one, two and three columns to the crime supposed to have been committed by a Negro, wherein the same paper will not publish ten lines for any laudable cause, or any religious or educational subject. I remember I held a conference in a city in the State of Illinois, where the representatives of the race had met together to consider the best interests of the race. We had a competent reporter to report the proceedings, the addresses and resolutions, but every resolution and address that showed the progress of the race were cut out and the conference was given a quarter or half a column, and while the conference was in session that same paper devoted a column and a half to a cake walk and another column to something frivolous, showing up the defects of the Negro, and when the reporter asked the editor about the matter his excuse was that our matter was crowded out. That is the trouble to-day, the Negro's crime will crowd out the Negro's good deeds in more than one-half of the papers of the country.

Wilberforce University, one of the oldest institutions of our land, can scarcely get a hearing in the papers of our country, but if a Negro steals a chicken, why he is given a place. Members of the race have worked and labored hard for a quarter and a half century to elevate the race and bless mankind, yet only a few of the hundreds and thousands of papers in the land will give him a hearing before the bar of public opinion. Until the secular press of this country gives justice to the Negro he is in danger of destruction, but I am thankful that there are some shining exceptions to this rule. There are some papers in this country that are true to truth and right to humanity, consequently are true to the best interest of the Negro. We have editors to-day that are true to the cause of the loyal and depressed, as Benjamin Lundy or William Lloyd Garrison, and we trust that the time will come when we will have more of the same class.

I think that one of the reasons why the public press of the North are against us is the fact that a large number of the reporters and editors are men who were raised, educated and trained in the South to hate the Negro. As they come North they have brought their prejudices with them, they are laboring for corporations, they have no individuality, so far as morals are concerned, or moral obligations to the Negro is concerned. Therefore, we have the Southern sentiment passing through the Northern press.

So general is this sentiment passing through the Northern press that not three papers in ten, during the last election troubles in the South had a word to say in condemnation of the anarchy and rebellion of the South, for it was nothing but anarchy against republican principles, republican sentiments and republican men. Let us pray to God that he will overrule the sentiments of unfriendly press and increase our friends so that the pen, "which is mightier than the sword," shall triumph over our enemies and unprincipled foes.

The total number of newspapers published in the world at present is estimated at about 50,000, distributed as follows: United States and Canada, 21,454; Germany 6,000; Great Britain, 8,000; France, 4,300; Japan, 2,000; Italy, 1,500; Austria-Hungary, 1,200; Asia, exclusive of Japan, 1,000; Spain, 850; Russia, 800; Australia, 800; Greece, 600; Switzerland, 450; Holland, 300; Belgium, 300; all others, 1,000. Of these more than half are printed in the English language.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BISHOP B. W. ARNETT

One of the perils or dangers of the present day is the silent pulpit, a pulpit that has nothing to say in the condemnation of the wrongs of the race. Since 1885 to 1896 alone, there were 2,069 persons lynched in the United States. A large majority were colored and yet the pulpit of this land has been compartaively silent, no general denunciation. There have been more men, women and children burned in the United States in the past ten years than have been destroyed in Africa, India or South America. It appears that the burning of human beings has been transferred from heathenism to civilization, and that the men who are collecting money annually to send missionaries to convert heathens are winking at the most heinous crimes of the heathens among their own congregations.

The same pulpits talk loudly about the suffering of the inhabitants of Cuba, of the cruelty of Wyler, the despotism of Spain, but there is no despotism so unrelenting as the despotism of American prejudice. It follows its victim into the schoolhouse, into the church, into the hotel and into the graveyard.

I think that the silence of the pulpits is a tacit encouragement to the murderers of the men, women and children of our country. I am of the opinion that if the 125,000 Protestant ministers were to use their influence for the suppression of evils that it would be stopped and our country would be spared the disgrace of public crime and wholesale murder.

I hold the men who are leading and training the moral religious forces of the land responsible for the large amount of the disregard for law and order in this country. It is the legitimate fruits of the free teachings of free thought in relation to morals and religion. It is an easy step when a man feels that he is not responsible to anybody but himself to commit any crime, that a man bribes his conscience to be silent. The only hope in the future lies in the loyalty of the moral and religious teachers in our churches, the teachers of our common schools, the professors in our institutions of learning, in laying a foundation in the rising generation for respect to law and order and the regard for human life.

It is an easy thing to publish him for stealing. Property is of more value than human life, especially if that be the life of a Negro. I do not expect the pulpit or moral religious teachers of the country to condone the crime against the person of womanhood and morality, but I do expect of the men who lift up the standard among the people to demand that every man shall be tried according to law and punished according to law. I am opposed to the general crime so often alluded to as the only crime for which men are lynched, but in reading the statistics we find that the inflamed public will hang a man for any crime in the calendar, if they have a leader who will insist upon it.

Then I do not expect the moral teachers to defend a man because he is black, and yet I do not expect them to condemn him because he is black. Let us have one standard for both white and black. The safety of our republic lies in the respect to law and order in every department of life in every State of the Union. I am told by travelers that life is more secure among what we call heathens than it is among certain classes of our civilization in our own boasting republic.

At the beginning of the present century our skies were illuminated by the lurid glare of fires kindled by Indians to burn the Anglo-Saxon pioneers on their western march. Their cries were heard, their prayers were answered and liberty triumphed. At the close of the same century the grandchildren of the burned are kindling the fires to consume the children of the freemen.

At the beginning the Anglo-Saxon was burned, at the close he is burning others. God deliver our nation from the crimes of the past and the crimes of the present and may the civilizing sons of our Christian civilization so impress the minds of the children of the present generation that our children and the children of the weaker races may be spared the wicked practices of to-day. But so long as the leaders of the press and the pulpit and the platform encourage, either directly or indirectly, mob law, men will commit the crime, and so long as the crime continues there will be danger to our civilization and to our institutions, and the lawless encouraged to-day will only collect and furnish the kindling wood for the passions of the men to-morrow, and the temple of liebrty purchased with so much precious blood and defended by the pioneers and heroes of the past will be consumed and destroyed, "for whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he reap, and he that soweth to the winds shall reap to the whirlwind." May God stay the whirlwind upon our nation.

We find another peril, a commercial danger, or in other words, one that has to do with labor and capital. We find that organized capital is using its influence against our race in many ways. The insurance companies are instructing their agents not to insure Negroes. I remember a case where an agent of an Eastern company was instructed not to insure Negroes, but the agent wrote word back to the company that the Negroes in his district were not common Negroes and that he thought that the company would do well to take some of the Negroes and try them. The company granted the privilege and three or four of the people in that community were insured in the company because the agent had the manhood to protest against the instructions of the company in discriminating against his constituents. If agents in other places would do the same it would materially assist us in accumulating something in prosperity.

Another case that came under my observation was a fruit trust. They instructed their agents not to take orders for the Negroes, and when they found out that the agent was a Negro they dismissed him. Think of it, in a Christian country. Think of it in a country where the blood of our fathers was spilt to purchase the country, that organized capital is allowed to discriminate against the children of men who purchased our republic with their blood. Though the companies may not sell us trees nor allow us to plant the trees, nor cultivate them, yet the Negro and his posterity will have fruit while they are dividing it by day or by night.

In order to remedy these evils we expect the aid of the living ministry and the public press. We expect the ministers to do their duties on Sunday, and we expect the public press to do

[Continued on Page 16.]

THE INFLUENCE SOUTHERN HATE

Rev. J. D. Barksdale of Evansville, Ind., States His Views of their Ingratitude

Southern Prejudice Invades the North and Influences the Against the Negro.

THE UNION OF THE BLUE AND THE GRAY IS A FARCE--THE HATRED OF THE SOUTHERNER IS DEEPSEATED AGAINST

The Negro--Colored Organizations Cannot Make Favorable Reports on the State of the Church and Country--An Able and Interesting Paper--Depicting Facts and Proofs of Influence That Hinders the Race's Progress.

Editor Freeman: During the late session of the A. M. E. Annual Conference, which sat in Allen Chapel, your city, there was read before that body a report on the "State of the Church and Country," which gave expression to certain sentiments with which I, along with Revs. Butler, Mossell and S. B. Jones, disagreed. On the reading of said report, I arrested its passage and attempted to show that it was false in fact and principle, though perhaps physically true. The claim that there is now a closer union between the Northern and Southern States than has before existed since the war of the rebellion was rather emphasized and held up as a great blessing to the country, and, incidentally, a great blessing to the colored people. Now, my contention was, that a fact of that kind could not justly call forth the plaudits of the colored people, for the reason that it is a truth well establishde that in every instance where the Northern and Southern white people have met in common fraternities, the Southern man has succeeded in so strongly injecting his prejudice, caste, and Southern hatred of the Negro, that the bent of the gatherings was, according to the Southern man's practice of proscribing the Negro. This being true, I held that our Conference could with neither sense nor grace, nor with loyalty to the interest of our race, set itself up as an endorser of these things. The Southern white man will certainly not be friendly with, nor even associate with the Northern white man if he associates with the Negro. The Southerner yields nothing in the Negro's favor, and every time he has an opportunity he instills his virus against him into the Northerner's mind, and the closer these two peoples become, the further to the rear must the Negro go. Now, for proofs. During this week, we have been in the midst of a so-called re-union of the Blue and the Gray in Evansville. The President of the United States was here, and there was laid out on the program a grand parade in the President's honor. I am informed that the Southern people wrote our Mayor that the colored soldiers must be debarred from being in the parade, or being in any way recognized as soldiers, or they would not come. The Mayor assured them that the Negroes would be kept out of the way, and surely they were. Our poor, old soldiers plodded along, those who went out, like scattered sheep who were lost from the flock; only detected by their uniform. So that is one strong point in substantiation of my claim. But as the best usually comes last, I have something better, something more pertinent. I quote from the Journal of this city, of Wednesday morning, 11th inst. Col. Hall, of Macon, Ga., after complimenting President McKinley on the Confederate badge incident, spoke as follows: "We want your friendship; we desire your moral support. At this moment there is hanging over my beloved Southland a pall as black as night, whose cimmerian darkness the vision of our wisest can not penetrate. Nor can they tell when it will be lifted, or if it shall burst forth in a storm of fearful potency. It is a sad commentary upon the civilization of the nineteenth century that at its close a large and prosperous section of our country is largely at the mercy of a race whose savage and brutal instincts prompt them to deeds of violence unsurpassed by the untutored red man. Be patient, friends, if our course sometimes appear harsh. Desperate diseases require heroic treatment. We feel that we shall not call in vain for your aid. Are we not brethren of a common ancestry?"

Now, the paper states that at the close of this address that Col. Hall was rushed upon and his hand shaken and that he was given every assurance of sympathy. I send you the paper, a Republican paper, that you may see the whole thing, if you have not already read it. I have given only a few sentences of that venomous tirade, to show that this "closer union between the North and the South" only serves to give opportunity to the Southerner to disseminate his venom among the people who have at least spared the Negro from being flayed and burnt alive. Hall's appeal to union soldiers for aid in murdering defenseless Negroes is certainly a most significant sally.

Sir, I say, as I said in your city when opposing a report that might be interpreted as a species of condonement of the crimes against the Negro, that this closer union augers nothing for the Negro over which he need feel proud. Yours in the interest of the race,

REV. J. D. BARKSDALE,
Evansville, Ind.

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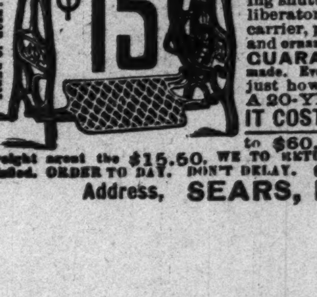

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FROM BARBARISM TO CIVILIZATION

Society Must Pass the Stage of Development Where Customs Predominate.

The People of a Community Affected by Influences From Local Conditions.

SOCIETY WELL DEFINED AS THE INTERCOURSE OF MEN IN COMMUNITIES—HIS LETTERS DEFINED AND GIVEN TO PUBLIC

"Much Ado About Nothing"---An Object in View--The Influence of Ethics and Religion Begins in the Conscious Life of the Individual--The Highest Type of Civilization Dominated by Economic Consideration.

Society is well defined as the intercourse of men in communities. It includes all the ways they act, one on another, affecting their conscious life.

A community, using the word broadly, has no definite limits. It may embrace many or few; it may have its center in a single household, or it may coincide with the household of nations. It designates more frequently narrower relations between those close at hand.

The people of a community are affected not only by influences that spring from local conditions, but also by influences that have their origin in remote time, as well as remote places.

Society is organic and in its growth or decay is subject to laws of which we at present know but little, but of the existence of which we are certain.

A most excellent authority names the following five forms of organic force in society: Custom, economics, civics, ethics, religion.

"While these forces may constitute the general influences and principles which govern social phenomena, yet they are in constant interaction with such facts as grow out of race-characteristics, local circumstances and given phrases of development.

"Each of these five directions of social activity may be studied separately. Thus we have, as incomplete sciences, economics, civics and eithics."

Economics and civic fall into the same group. but customs is a force in social activity that is primitive, instinctive and initial as customs precede deliberate, voluntary action and are subsequently interwoven in civil law and moral motions and practices.

From barbarism to the highest civilization society must pass the stage of development wherein the force of customs predominates; must pass the stage where personal interests and civic concerns control and enter that stage of growth in which spiritual impulses are uppermost. This high stage of social growth has not yet been attained.

It is true that moral and religious opinions and sentiments modify and mingle with the motives of human activity in the most highly civilized communities, but it is also true that in these same communities the predominating forces are the economic and civic.

There are smaller communities in each great national community wherein custom is a force stronger than civic law or economic considerations and before which ethics and religion bend as does the field of wheat before a gale.

The influence of ethics and of religion begins in the conscious life of the individual, but control the action of the community only as from individual consciousness moral and religious sentiments and opinions become materialized into law or customs.

Economics deals with the great problem of production, distribution and exchange and furnish the interests which constitute the controlling motives behind, most all laws and institutions of the civic community.

In the war for the liberation of Cuba we probably saw an exhibition of the magnificent power of awakened moral and religious sentiments, but we find that economic considerations rapidly gained the ascendency.

In the war to free the American slave the arguments urged by economics concerning the industrial evil of slave labor pitted against free labor were as potent in influence as were the eloquent appeals of Beecher in behalf of an outraged brother man.

The highest type of the civilization of to-day is dominated by economic consideration, but is largely modified by moral and religious sentiments, from this high stage of development society grades downward to that barbaric stage in which it is dominated by customs. Customs is the root, economics and civics are the stalk and ethics and religion are the flower and fruit of human progress.

"Customs are the generally recognized but unwritten methods by which members of society regulate their action in reference to one another."

Customs originate before law and spring from the feelings and instincts which they express and gratify. Laws are exacted in expression of rational considerations; customs are the spontaneous product of the feelings. Men obey laws, often, because they must, but in following existing customs men follow their feelings. The man who disregards what is customary is immediately subjected to the scrutiny of his fellows and probably to their scorn. The power of customs over conduct is frequently greater than that of law with all of its machinery.

Lynching is a custom in some communities and as such flips law aside with unconcern. So long as the feelings which produce this custom exist that long will the custom be in vogue unless set aside by influences from without the community in which it flourishes.

The more ignorant a community, the greater the power of customs. Moral motives make themselves felt among the more thoughtful, but feelings entirely control the unthinking.

In the absence of higher motives, the ignorant act from feeling and according to custom. In a not highly developed community all must submit to the prevailing customs no difference how irrational they may be nor how repugnant to the higher feelings.

Only the strongest characters, individuals in whose consciousness the reason or religion rule, can ever stand out against the mighty power of community and it is usually simply to become a martyr.

While the imperial power of customs may often perpetuate evils, yet the very fact that a community can be united and swayed by the authority of its customs shows how potent a factor customs are in securing the first step in progress, the power to combine.

The community that can hold to its customs with the greatest tenacity, provided it can renew them and adopt them to changing conditions, has the most power.

Where Rome went, Roman customs prevailed. Where England goes, English civilization becomes dominant.

If America sets up in the Philippines American customs and civilization will finally prevail.

Uncivilized people fall and often are annihilated by the impact with civilization because compelled to relinquish their established customs more rapidly than their individual characters are transformed to harmonize with the outward life they must accept. The Indian who must live the outward life of a white man while his heart is in the forest, can possess neither great force nor endurance, and will perish. But an Indian who has come to have will live the white man's life with ease and success.

In dealing with her Afro-American population America overlooks this great truth. The humble plantation hand can live his own life and can grow up towards the life of his more advanced neighbor, but he can not live with success an outward life that is beyond his real character.

He who loves a cabin would pine and die if forced to live in the mansion and observe all of the conventional demands of such a life. From the canal boat to the Vanderbilt palace is much more than a single step.

There are tens of thousands of Afro-Americans, Irishmen, Germans, Englishmen or Frenchmen who would be utterly out of their element in the humble homes and meager lives of their ancestors and these highly developed persons have tens of thousands of relations who would be utterly overwhelmed and would pine and perish if suddenly lifted and forced to conform to the outward life of their advanced cousins.

Customs gives unity of life and action to a community and construct society, to destroy customs suddenly is to bring about social chaos.

In progressive communities customs are gradually reshaped by steadily giving way before economic, civic, moral and religious reasons and requirements.

The constructive and destructive progress must maintain proper proportion. Too stubborn a resistance in customs is as fated to the progress of society as would be too great facility of change.

America stood fast by the Monroe doctrine through decades of temptation and trial, but when the conditions were radically changed, the idea of expansion rapidly spread and may prevail over the customary opinion held by generations and entrenched in economic and civic institutions.

The Chinaman comes to America, but stubbornly clings to his cue and his oriental customs and is refused citizenship.

The German peasant comes and surrenders his wooden shoes and his language and advances to the foremost ranks.

That which a great civilized nation can not assimilate, it must reject and ultimately annihilate or eject.

All races and peoples can pour into America and thrive if they are capable of being transformed into Americans and fused into the community, but no race or people can be imperious to the community, life and motives and continue to exist.

"Customs take three leading forms, social, civic and religious."

Social customs are of three classes: Those which pertain to the family; those which are involved in the relations of classes to each other, and those which concern the general intercourse of men.

The family, the household, is the germ cell of organic society.

Great Britain ruled by the Irishmen of the huts would come to the level of the hut. America ruled by the ballot and voice of cabin and mansion, of ten-acre farm and million-dollar factory, of plodding oxcart and vast railroad system, of canal boat and mighty steamboat line, becomes a government of all the people, for all the people and by of the homes, the greater the intelliof the homes, the greater the intlligence and wider the aims and motives of the individuals and classes the greater the proportion of influence and power.

Year after year liberty becomes greater and year after year the lowly approaches the lofty.

That classes exist in America is a fact; a social and economic fact.

Customs define and sustain certain differences incident to wealth, physical and intellectual endowments and to race.

Customs regulate the intercourse of the various classes in ways that are seen and recognized in the daily life when rich and poor, black and white, educated and ignorant, meet.

That classes should exist in merely social life is not inconsistent with liberty, but in civic life there should be no classes.

The wealthy and the poor, the black, red, brown and white citizens, all are alike and equal in their possession of civic and political rights so far as the theory and principles of our government are concerned, and when these conditions do not obtain, at that time and in that place, the principles of our free government do not exist.

In the South, for instance, the American idea of liberty became enacted in civil life long before the social customs had advanced to the same high plane, hence the constant conflict between what the law requires and what social customs is willing to yield.

In New York, the wealthiest, the most refined, the most distinguished citizen feels it no disgrace to stand in line with the poorest and humblest and await his turn at the polls, but in Louisiana the most scurvy and ignorant white man feels it as a disgrace to allow a Negro to vote in the evening where this wretch has voted in the morning.

These conditions reflect the social customs in these two States. Ultimately social customs and civic customs must be on the same plane throughout the land.

Will the South drag the country down to its low level of social notions, or will the country lift up the South to a higher and more exalted plane?

"A third class of social customs is manners.

"Manners are ceremonial and general or social.

"Ceremonies lie between classes on special occasions. Social manners lie between persons in ordinary intercourse and in conventional intercourse.

"Manners restrain rudeness, coarseness and indecency.

"They have wonderful efficiency, or a social police."

The lack of manners more than any other reason allows the undiscriminating laws of the South against a large class, the mannerly suffer because of the rude. A community highly moral in its tone would not allow this injustice, but would recognize classes.

CIVIL CUSTOMS.

Four forms of action may be designated as civic customs:

Economic customs, portions of constitutional law, judicial law and portions of admisistrative law.

Customary law is modified by enactments and enactments are shaped in harmony with customs. Law roots far back and deep in the soil of custom."

"Economic customs consist of the familiar form which business assumes and under which its obligations are enforced. The civil law adopts these customs on framing its decisions.

"A large amount of commercial customs gains for itself the farce of law."

Customs in constitutional law are daily to be discerned. Constitutional law depends on customs, first, "for its origin; secondly, for the energy and safety with which it will pass into execution, and thirdly, for those further expositions and modifications by which it will suit itself to existing and to changing circumstances."

"The theory of judicial law is that the decisions of the courts are simply expressions of existing laws, of customs that have sanction from a time to which the memory of man runneth not contrary."

These laws are customs, or they have never been enacted, but have been slowly defined under the progress of the interests and actions which they concern.

But with no apparent breach of continuity, decisions are gradually made which reconcile, modify or redirect customs.

Thus, judicial law is gradually developed and is a moral unfolding of society on the side of its civic obligations. The ethical element is uppermost, though it is at once concealed and sustained by existing relations, social necessities and economic claims.

Customary methods and moral forces are woven together in the even, firm and serviceable fabric of civil law.

In the administration of law, customs grow up that oftimes hinder justice.

The temper in which law is administered is ofttimes more efficacious for good or evil than is the letter of the law itself. A court room may become a place in which legal acumen raises technical distinctions, and wrangles over them and holds justice at bay by means of them, rather than a place in which justice, with sure, precise and rapid steps reaches its object.

Religious customs are two forms, rites and observances.

Rites are religious acts ordered by the officers of religion or under their immediate direction.

Observances are religious acts of a less definite and prescribed character, left in their performance to the discretion of the individual.

It is easy for rites to become formal, empty, deceptive and the hard-shell of a faith whose vital force is dormant, or has gone.

In religious observances, the method of worship and the language of adoration do not always divorce themselves from the feebleness and superstition of the individual, but ofttimes religious worship becomes the framework which preserves the ideas of ignorance and the dreams of superstition.

If religious customs are to enlarge and correct the life, they need perpetual improvement. Men fear to criticise religious customs and are after found by them in practice while divorced from them in heart.

This is why social reform rarely receives its first impulse in religious belief and action.

Let us see then the past customs play in human customs.

Customs are the basis upon which all improvements of society are built. Reason starts from customs, gets footing by means of them and returns the fruit of its own work to their protection and enforcement.

Customs relieve reason of the burden of the work it has already done, and puts it at liberty to do further work.

Reason leaves the ordinary man to serve customs and does its work among the few who are independently thoughtful.

Customs stand to the past for the growth and moral achievements of the past and are held sacred by the mass.

Public opinion is the active force by which customs are modified and reshaped.

Public opinion is the current conviction on any subject under active thought in the general mind.

Conventional sentiment is the conviction present in the national mind under passive thought.

Conventional sentiment is the remainder when public opinion has passed its active stage and settled down with habitual feelings.

To be an efficacious formative, social force, public opinion must have intelligence and freedom. Social truths must come under discussion and conclusions concerning them must spread from mind to mind.

Active minds must stand in connection with less active ones and assume the leadership natural to them.

When a change has been wrought in public opinion a reform is initiated and a corresponding change takes place in conventional sentiment and with it come altered customs and altered laws.

Sometimes public opinion pushed forward a change in customs or in laws so rapidly and radically that the movement is not fully sustained by conventional sentiment.

The new feelings do not have time to replace the old ones. This fact discloses itself by the weakness of the new custom or new law, under continuous attack.

Public opinion is the moral element in reform, but customs and law are the bulwarks.

Public opinion set up laws and civic institutions in the South that the conventional sentiment of that section does not sustain, hence the conflict.

The platform, pulpit and press are the chief agencies through which public opinion is expressed.

The press acts powerfully on the social world. It disfuses intelligence and in the instances of the higher class of periodicals aims to give a careful presentation of the current facts in mechanics, business and popular science.

The daily press discloses the facts, evil and good, with which the community has to deal. When the facts of daily life are given widely, truly, profoundly, the presentation is on the side of good.

The press gives extension to our communal life and affords a sort of social intercourse between all readers. Wider information and more general interest constitute one of the conditions of progress.

We thus, more easily, eliminate and correct the defects of existing customs. While progress can not be secured by the press alone, yet its advance is thus made more easy and rapid.

The discussion of principles and measures takes up all sides. Attack and defense, presentation and rejoinder, ruling principles and qualifying circumstances, discussed one after the other, in a few weeks do the work of years in an entire community.

The fastidious thinker withdrawn from discussion because it is so rude, cross and unserviceable, but his feelings arise because he is making his measurements in his own domain and not in the universal domain.

But while the press is a mighty agent of progress, it retards its influence to the extent that it breeds that class of young men who consider prying, and lying and distorting a creditable pursuit.

The pulpit does not so much shape current belief as it is shaped by it, giving it extension and emphatic utterance.

The pulpit must be independent, must shake itself loose from advocacy and speak with authority what is true.

It must inculcate in the minds of men a belief in a spiritual world and teach them to believe in Jesus Christ as the Redeemed of fallen man. The incentives of religion find their full power in the doctrine of immortality. There is a mighty power of motive in the belief of immortality.

BISHOP ARNETT WRITES ABOUT

[Concluded from Page 15.]

its duty every day in the week, and though our tongues may be silent, yet we expect the ten thousand times ten thousand leaden tongues to speak to the millions of people and present our claims in such a way that the righteousness and truth will kiss each other. Let us pray that the free and untrammeled press may go to the humble hut of the poor and the lordly mansion of the rich and present the claims of right against wrong, of justice against the unjust, of liberty against oppression, of labor as against capital and teach all men that righteousness exalted the nation, but sin is a reproach to any people.

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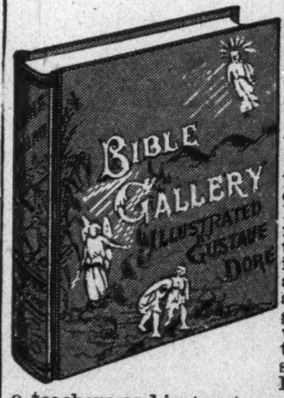
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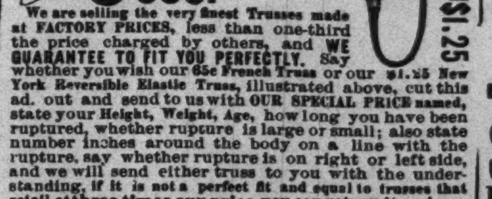

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The Freeman

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INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 30, 1899.

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RO WITH A SPADE

HELPS HIM--A QUESTION BY
THE RACE ITSELF

LEADERS MUST PLAY

portant Part And The Laborers
t Look to Them For Intelli-
t Direction--How Fares the In-
trial Interest?

and all the world about him,
de of spirit and matter; and so
the masses can see, the world is
ter. Therefore, the majority of
d are moved by the material
Ninety-nine per cent. of the
s of this country are hard la-
people—who must struggle
for their daily bread.

ious conditions prevented these
g Negroes from that mental
tion necessary for competition
ore favored classes in the labor
of the South. Hence the labor-
gro must look at his leaders for
nt direction. When it comes to
religion and a kind of educa-
e has active leaders, and to
But whoever considers the wel-
"The Negro With the Spade?"
political gatherings never yield
gnity to the consideration of
l interests of the laboring
Political parties say that they
ke care of the Negroes' liberty
p him whipped in line with cer-
le theories, while they rattle
the dry bones of defunct par-
d demand for them a kind of
. In all of their meetings they
dly about voting and holding
but never say one word about
strial condition of the poor,
t Negro, who is called upon to
intelligent vote according to in-
ns.

n we come to ecclesiastical bod-
industrial interests of the Ne-
no better than in political con-
s. It is almost impossible to
inisterial conference to consid-
ny decent degree, any feature of
ro labor question. These good
n are anxious enough to talk
aving a man's soul, while his
y go to the devil so far as they
o care. Man is both soul and
d both must be saved here on
th on which we live, if we want
n in any other world. Some
go, I attended one of Bishop
conferences at Columbiana,
. I proposed this question
consideration of the ministers:
study and do we know the real
n of the Negro in the United
of America?" I suggested that
inister take that question home
it constantly before his Sun-
ool and church, until it would
om one end of the country to
er, and Negroes would really
down to study the Negro. The
so-called educated Negro, or
Negro, whether minister, teach-
politician, is ignorant of the ori-
uggles, triumphs and present
n of the race. This ignorance
more pity than blame. How
h leaders inspire youth, and
race to better things? These
men live on a plain so low
is absolutely impossible for
have any respect for the Ne-
y confidence in him, or point to
e destiny for him. Take such
unselfish minds as Bishop Tur-
Atlanta; J. W. Cromwell, Lewis
uglass, of Washington; Bishop
John E. Bruce, of New York,
ew others who study the Negro,
the Negro, love the Negro. These
e not always beating around the
trying to scare out the greatest Negro, but they live for the toiling masses of the Negro race—the poor, hard-working common people.

Some weeks ago I attended one of Bishop Turner's conferences at Birmingham. I read a clipping from an industrial journal, wherein manufacturers were advised to go slow about employing Negro labor. The learned Bishop Turner readily regarded the interest of the toiling millions of Negroes as a legitimate part of the business of his conference. He referred the subject to an apporpriate committee. I found the women in Bishop Turner's conference more willing to take up the cause of the laboring Negro than were the men.

Does "The Negro With the Spade" fare any better in educational associations than in political and ecclesiastical meetings? I am safe in saying he does not. Theory and rhetoric in pedagogy run high in these associations—far out of all sympathy and interest in the masses, any further than getting a few children to attend school. We do not observe that not only son and daughter, but father and mother, need and crave help and direction.

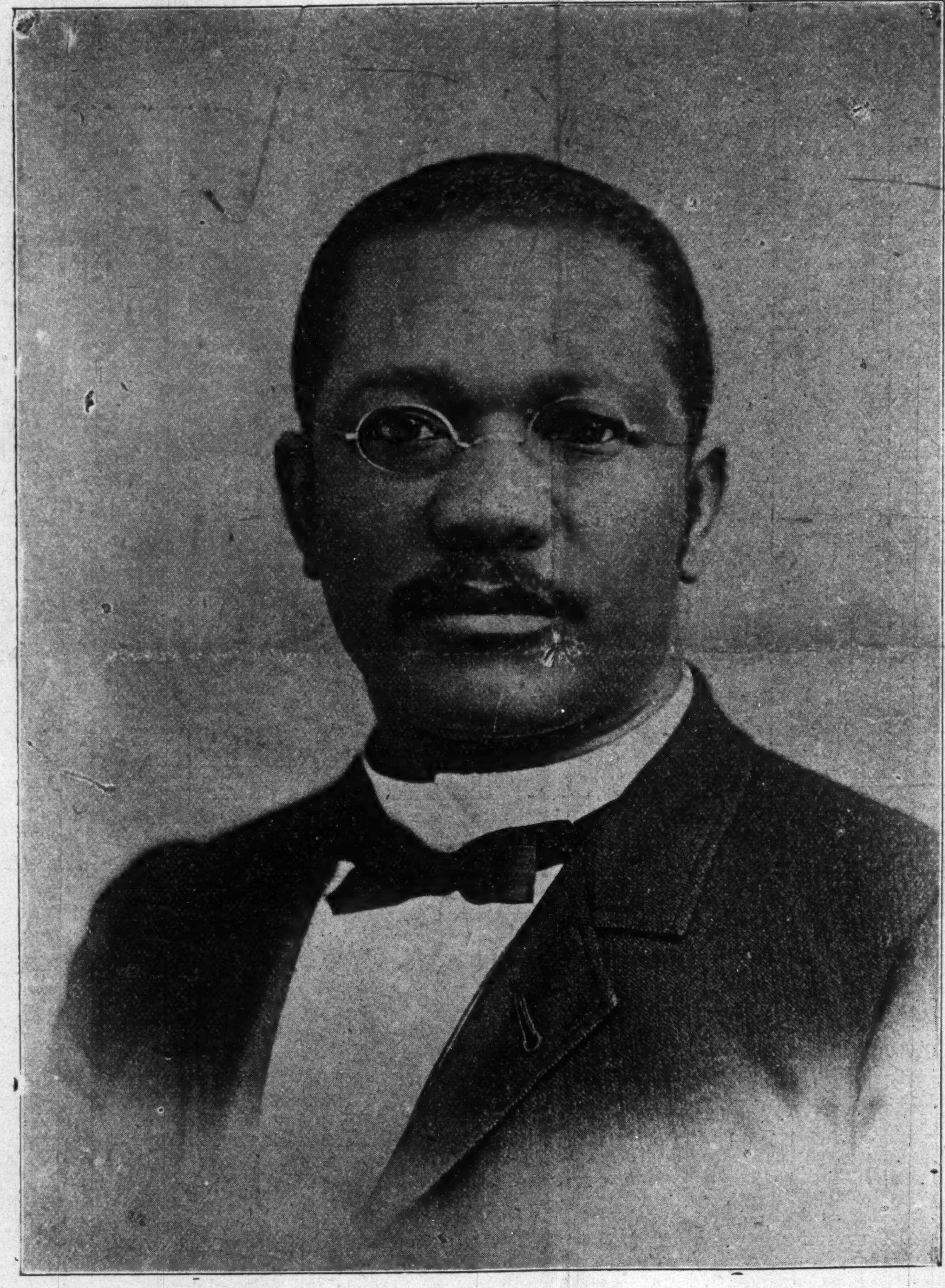
Will some real smart brother answer this question: When the laboring men go to political meetings, religious meeter hear their cause mentioned, to say nothing of intelligent discussion, can they have very much faith in their leaders? "The Man With the Hoe" comes away from such meetings thinking that he had gotten into the wrong pew. In a few localities some farmers' meetings are held. At Normal for seven years we have held an annual industrial meeting wherein all labor and the general welfare of labor are considered. And yet the real interests of the laboring Negro are hardly touched.

We must take up and discuss the washer-woman, the cook, the servant girl, the barber, the boot black, the mason, mechanic, farmer and all other interests. We must appeal to the American sense of liberty and justice for protection from white labor organizations. We must beat against every industrial door until justice, competency and merit shall force an entrance. We must at least maintain our present vantage ground in the labor markets, or we will surely go down forever in this country.

It will take all the best brain of all the best Negroes in this country, backed by all our best white friends to do it. Step to the front, gentlemen, step to the front.

W. H. COUNCILL.

Normal, Ala., November, 1899.



PROF. W. H. COUNCILL.

Newsy Items.

Midway, Ky., Special—We are proud of The Freeman here, white and colored people who have seen it are amazed. This city is small but it is a Negro cosmopolitan, for among the race there are many good people located here they have very pretty homes and much wealth. The city is small but has some very reputable citizens, they are very hospitable and strangers feel at home with them. We have five good business places and one of the greatest phycians in the country. We have three religious congregations who live in harmony with each other regardless of denomination. We have a graded school with a good reputable faculty. We are liveing in harmony with our white brother we are doing splended under conditions. On the second Sunday Rev. Polk who preaches in our ten thousands dollar Baptist church and ministered the communion for 1899 to nearly 1500 had a grand sermon. We mourn the accident that happened Rev. I. H. Lindsey the pastor of the A. M. E. church also his kind wife who were recently crippled by a run away horse. Mr. John Stafford is no doubt the wealthest colored man in our community he owns large real estate interest. Persons who want to bring business to Midway would do well to correspond with him. We invite business. This is the place for social institutions or manufactures. The colored citizens will soon erect a stone front church. Investors business men or professional men who are looking for a field will do well to write us. Freeman on sale at all times by Historical Publishing Company.

COLORED PLAYERS

AS SEEN TO-DAY--THE ADVANCEMENT THAT THE RACE

HAS MADE ALONG THIS LINE

Marks Many Milestones to Success--The Peer of Minstrel Men--Some of the Well Known Performers of the Profession.

While all our aged sires and learned educators are arguing and writing on the solution of the race problem, I'll try and write you a slight sketch of the colored performer of to-day. First we'll ask a question: Will the solution of the race problem affect the colored performer? We answer, No! Then we'll jot him down as an actor or actress on the great stage of amusement, be he minstrel, clown, emotional or tragedy actor, his dusky skin is fast becoming unnoticeable and they're swiftly becoming much known by talent, not color. And to think that only a few years back one could tell a performer or composer of color by reading of them, as it was always designated, but the field has become so suddenly filled with swarthy actors and musicans that seven little letters in the type-setter's box (C-O-L-O-R-E-D) are seldom if ever used. How many people in the West and South still speak of Messrs. Cole and Johnson, Williams and Walker, etc., as being white performers, and continue to believe so until their photo is shown them, or the company visits their city or town? Of course, like all other institutions the garden of Afro-American performers is being daily filled with such briars as imposters, misrepresentatives and those unable to hold positions they have writen for, but that is a matter easily solved. They, unthinking like, have never counted the cost, nor thought of what was before them. The performer of to-day that takes a position with any company in any vocation must needs have a wide experience before entering upon same. Among the producers on the stage of colored performers we have the equal of any race. Billy McClain has the distinction of being one of the best we have, and if space would admit, many good acts, comedies, and operettas could be named from the brain and pen of the Mallory Bros. Will Marion Cook, Ernest Hogan, and a host of others too numerous to mention. In fact they write, sing, dance, act and compose so perfect that color is forgotten and enthusiasm carry a train of followers closely in their wake. The initial bow of the Negro on the stage dates back early in the 70's. In those days when every face was serious and wore a countenance of deep study, it was not an easy task to make one laugh. Then it was that the now great minstrel star made his "debut" and when we say that since that day to this no one performer is more widely known and still a favorite we voice the sentiment of the public. Hence, we term Billy Kersands the peer of all minstrels. Since the advent of small concert companies and jubilee troupes, wise managers have seen the necessity of enlarging and better equipping them, and at present we see numerous new companies (of color) presented to theater goers. We have at present a fac-simile of nearly every white company traveling, viz., the "Trip to Coon Town" and "A Policy Player" lead in farce comedy. Black Patti Troubadours and Isham's Octoroons lead in extravaganza and operatic productions. The Rusco and Holland's big minstrel

[Continued on Page 20.]

THE GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONS.

A Problem Confronts the American People, the Solution of Which is a Menace to Our Social and Political Life.

The most complex, gigantic and menacing problem which confronts the people of the United States to-day is the problem of our social and political life.

An army of paupers who are subjected to a condition of industrial slavery worse than death; crowded ranks of miserable men and women who suffer for the most common necessities of life; well filled dens of vice, where young men and women are demoralized and killed by abhorring and deplorable sin-hovels, in which the terrible ravages of disease eat away the very hearts of a thousand victims daily; cesspools of viscid corruption, vulgarity, immorality, vileness, insidiousness, treachery, social scum, restless, unceasing misery, awful torture of mind and body; unutterable degradation, perfidious, pernicious, deadly crimes; perverted and licentious men—all of these swell and magnify this colossal problem.

The solution of this grave problem is in the hands of our national government. It is the duty of our government to solve all the great problems of the people. I want to offer a few criticisms on the functions of our government.

My reasons for undertaking this criticism are that I feel that our people generally need to be enlightened on this subject. There are thousands among us who do not know what the term "government" means, and who have not the slightest knowledge or conception of what transpires in the halls of our State and national legislatures.

I do not hold that the minds of all public men are corrupt; that they are all blind to the needs of our social well-being; nor do I say that every public man is a political charlatan. We have men in our Congress who are as efficient, energetic, competent, ambitious and honorable, with minds as philosophical, with purposes as pure and with voices as rich in musical eloquence as any men who have occupied the chairs of any legislative chamber of any civilized nation on the face of this planet.

Notwithstanding this, there are flaws to be found in the operation of our governmental machine. Imperfections have characterized all forms of government.

Our knowledge, as lofty as it ascends, as wide as it reaches, and as deep as it penetrates, has not as yet attained perfection. The human mind is not capable as yet of solving all the problems of human life. Man, in his evolution from the lower to the higher being, in his physical development, is still replete in errors and imperfections. Man has a relation to the earth. It is from the earth that he gets his food. It is from the earth that he secures the gems of his delight and happiness. His ills are cured by the substances of Mother Earth. And when his life's light goes out, like the fading of the twilight into the night, it is Mother sary that it should be amended. In Earth who spreads wide open her arms and lovingly embraces him into a dreamless and endless sleep. The right of persons to land gives rise to certain duties, the most potent of which is the duty of one person to respect the rights of another. Some men are not willing to do this. The reason is that one person cherishes an idea that he is better than another—superior in qualities of mind and physical development, and as long as this idea is fostered it will be impossible to get men to respect the rights of others. There are a great many men who think that they should rule and should not be ruled. That they should govern and not be governed, and it is for this very reason that governments are instituted among men. It will be seen that government is a bad thing after all. But as we must have it, let us be at least as fair as the Irishman who said: "I don't loike to chate nor be chated, but I'd ruther chate than to be chated." So with most men—they would rather be governors than to be governed.

Government is a bad thing. Society is produced by our wants, but government is produced on account of our wickedness. Society promotes our happiness positively by uniting our affections. Government unites our affections negatively by restraining our vices.

Society in every state is a blessing, but government, even in its best state, is but a necessary evil. Government, like dress, is the badge of lost innocence. Were the impulses of conscience clear, uniform and irresistingly obeyed, man would need no other law-giver. But that not being the case, he finds he must surrender up a part of his property in order to furnish means for the protection of the rest. Wherefore, security being the true design and end of government, it unswearably fol-bm lows that whatever form thereof appears most likely to insure it to us with the least expense and greatest benefit is preferable to all others.

Security is happiness. Happiness inspires hope. Man feasts on hope from the beginning of his career to the end. The sensations as to the outcome of man's acts are of two categories; in the one, his sensations are those of pleasure because his desires are gratified, or he hopes they may be, and in the other they are those of disappointment because his desires are not gratified, or he fears that they will not be. A man's life is therefore happy or unhappy according to the sure fulfillment of his desires on the one hand, or the sum of his disappointments, or possible disappointments, on the other. So we notice that the constant aim of every man is happiness.

Government should exist only to secure to all this boon of human inspiration. The term government, in its widest sense, comprehends that restrictive power which has its manifestation in all civil and political societies. Nearly all nations have experienced in their evolution the fortunes and misfortunes of good and bad forms of government. Governments are not natural. Societies are. There is a natural instinct in man to combine efforts and form society. This instinct is also manifested in every animal from the lowest to the highest. The beasts of the field herd together; the birds of the air flock; fishes of the brook school, and small insects live in families. Each of these exhibit the same disposition as man, so far as society is concerned, but as to whether they also have systems of governments we can only conjecture. The touch of science in the hand of evolution has not brought the human mind into this secret. Science and experience have taught us much. We know that nations outlive customs. We know that a bright and beautiful dawn is often followed by a dark and gloomy night. We know that men are born and die; nations rise and fall. Societies are created and decay. Standards of morality are reached and calmly passed. We know that there is a constant production and a constant involution and an equally persistent evolution. These facts are solemnly impressive. But whether a form of government like the one under which we live is most likely to secure universal happiness is the question to which I would earnestly invite the reader's attention. All forms of government change. But change is the order of the universe. The foot can not take a step backward or forward; the finger can not be lifted; nor can the brain execute an intellectual act, without absolute change taking place. And so when we are confronted with some new problem, we know that change has brought it into being.

The civil and political life of the inhabitants of this continent from 1497 to 1776 was of a too simple and primitive form to interest you. It was in 1776 that the oppression of England became too great for the colonists. They ventured into the arena of polemic battle, and with such men as Paine, Jefferson, Franklin, Washington, Adams, Madison and Rush they conquered. On the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress.

The Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock December 25, 1620. It was a cold day. From that little band of half-clad people there has been developed the strongest, the wealthiest, the healthiest and the most prosperous nation on the face of the globe. The general intelligence of this nation is greater to-day than any other nation on earth. Our nation does one-third of the mining of the world; one-fourth of the manufacturing of the world, and creates one-sixth of the wealth of the world. This realism, surpassing as it does, the wildest creation of the enthusiastic romances, is due to the energy and intelligence of our great men who have legislated for its proper use and prevention of its abuses. Our republic occupies 3,602,900 square miles and has a population of nearly 80,000,000 people. It is divided into forty-five States and five Territories. The normal expense of our national government amounts to about $75,000,000 per year. In times of war it is impossible to estimate the expense of our government. We have an almost infinite abundance and variety of natural resources.

Our government, in its present form, was given birth to on the 17th day of September, 1787.

In February, 1789, George Washington was elected the first President of the United States, with John Adams as Vice-President. The first Presidential Cabinet was formed in 1789. The judiciary of the United States was established September 24, 1789, with John Jay Chief Justice and Edmund Randolph Attorney-General. As soon as the Constitution was adopted, it was neces- January 8, 1798, the eleventh amend- 1791 ten amendments were declared. ment was made. September 25, 1804, the twelfth amendment was passed. January 1, 1865, the thirteenth amendment was declared. The fourteenth amendment, incorporating the civil rights bill, was passed by Congress June 13, 1866, in opposition to President Andrew Johnson's veto. The fifteenth amendment was declared a part of the Constitution March 30, 1870.

The duties of the chief departments of government are as follows:

The legislative department makes the laws. It is called the Congress, and consists of a Senate and House of Representatives. The Senate is composed of two members, chosen for six years, by each State of the Union. The Vice-President presides over this body. The House of Representatives is composed of members chosen for two years each by the people.

There are many men in Congress who represent no one but themselves. Often in the history of our government there have been times when it was impossible for the people to ascertain what their Representatives did or proposed to do in their name.

The judicial department determines the meaning of laws and consists of a Supreme and inferior courts. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial tribunal in the United States.

The executive department executes the laws and consists of the President, who is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, aided by the heads of Departments, with their under officials.

Attached to this branch of the government are the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Postoffice, Justice and Interior. The seven officials who head these Departments constitute the Cabinet, a name given to the body of men whom the President appoints as his executive officers and advisers.

Our Constitution was adopted in order to form a perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessing of liberty to all. Has the Constitution done this? Can it do this? A Constitution can do nothing that the people refuse to do. There are thousands of citizens among us whose rights are not considered; whose welfare is not defended; whose domestic life is a series of sorrowful disappointments. I refer to the American Negroes. Does the plain, emphatic language of the Constitution have any reference to them? There is something wrong with the functions of our government.

(a) The powers of the general government were not conferred by a single state. They were given by the people of the United States, whose laws, in pursuance of the Constitution, are declared to be supreme.

(b) The United States is a government whose authority extends over the whole territory of the Union, acting upon all the people in the States.

(c) No State can exclude the federal government from the exercise of any authority conferred upon it by the Constitutoin, or withhold from it for a moment the cognizance of any subject which that instrument has committed to it.

(d) It is the duty of Congress to enforce the Constitution, and it has been enforced with power to carry into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution in the government of the United States or in any department or officer thereof.

(e) Congress is the judge as to what legislation is necessary and appropriate to carry into effect any part of the Constitution.

(f) It is the duty of the government to protect every citizen in all his rights, everywhere, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude..

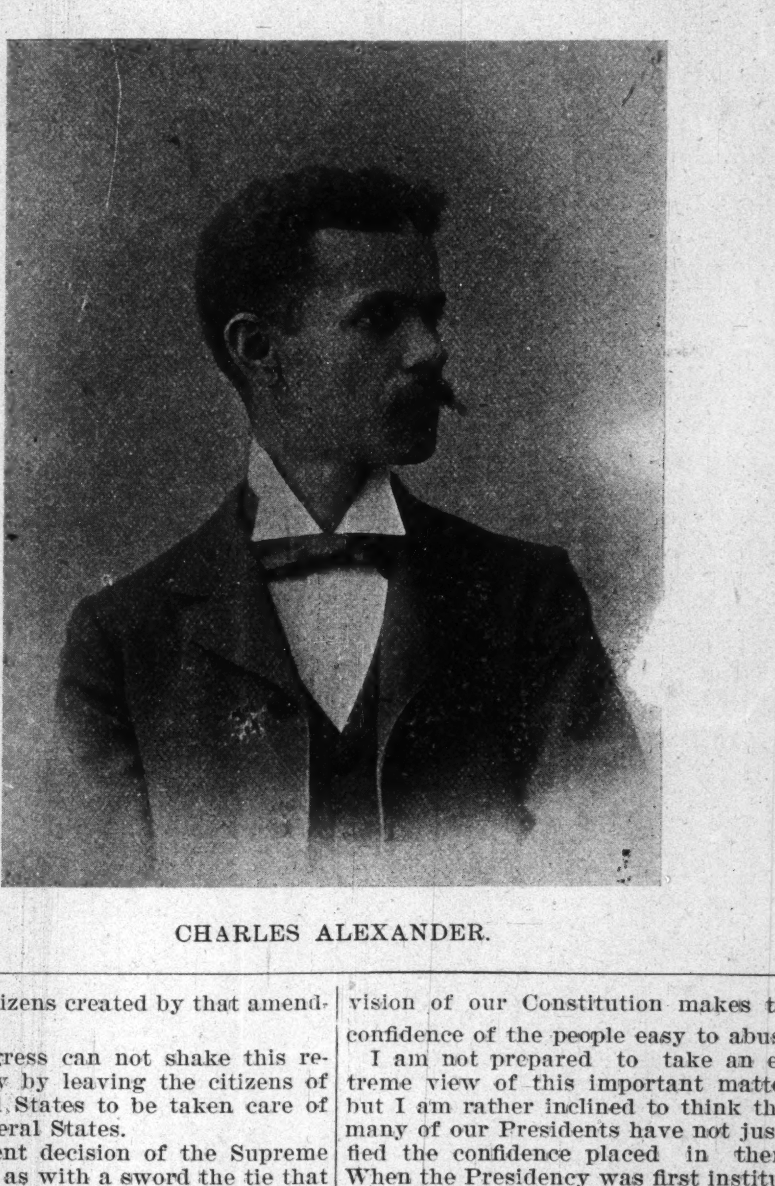
(g) Every citizen, when his privileges and immunities are invaded by the legislation of a State, has the right of appeal from such State to the nation.

(h) When a State fails to protect a citizen in any right or privilege guaranteed to that citizen by the Constitution of the United States he has a right to find redress in the federal courts.

(i) The thirteen amendment declares that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall exist within the jurisdiction of the United States. This is an affirmation. It is a question absolutely within the power of the federal government, and the federal government is clothed with power to make all necessary laws to enforce it.

(j) The fourteenth amendment provides that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside.

This is an affirmation. It is not simply a prohibition. The moment the amendment was adopted, it became the duty of the United States to protect the citizens created by that amendment.



CHARLES ALEXANDER.

(k) Congress can not shake this responsibility by leaving the citizens of the United States to be taken care of by the several States.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court cuts as with a sword the tie that binds the citizen to the general government. Under the old Constitution there were no citizens of the United States; there were only citizens of the various States, and such citizens looked to their various States for protection.

The federal government had no citizens. Natural patriotism did not rest on mutual obligation. Under the fourteenth amendment we are all citizens of a common country, and our first duty or first obligation is not to the State in which we reside, but to the federal government. This section of the fourteenth amendment destroys State prejudice and lays the foundation for natural patriotism.

Says the Constitution: "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law."

This provision of the Constitution has been openly violated year after year. The privileges and immunities of Negroes are abridged in nearly every State in the Union. One kind of proscription operates against them in the South and another kind operates against them in the North. In the South it is a social question and in the North an industrial problem. Our government should eradicate these wrongs and were its functions properly adjusted it would quickly do so. A true Democratic government would be a great blessing to the American people. Democracy has been misconstrued.

In the South we find in the late war, 1861-65, that the Democrats fought hard for liberty. But what was their idea of liberty? It was the liberty to make slaves of thusands of others. How inconsistent it is to employ a term, the meaning of which is diametrically opposed to the practice of those who employ it. A Democratic form of government is the highest and best form, because it is the government of the people, for the people and by the people. By the people we do not mean a select part of the body politic, but the whole population. To realize a true Democratic form of government the people must be depended upon to enact just and equitable laws. At the present time all the law-making in the Southern States is made by a minority of the population. The will of the entire population is not expressed in these laws.

In Mississippi there are 747,720 colored to 539,703 whites. In its new constitution, adopted 1890, Section 244 enacts as follows:

"Every elector shall, in addition, be able to read any section of the constitution of this State, or he shall be able to understand the same when read to him or give a reasonable interpretation thereof."

Of this Professor Bryce says: "The curious provisions might, no doubt, be so administered by a perfectly upright and impartial authority as to admit substantially competent and exclude substantially incompetent persons, irrespective of color. But it has a suspicious air. One may conjecture that a white official will be more easily satisfied with the reasonable interpretation which a white brother gives of some section, than with the explanation tendered by a Negro applicant. Such discrimination will be all the easier for the whites, because, as a rule, the illiterate whites know more about such matters than illiterate Negroes."

I believe that the confidence of the people has often been abused by their law-makers. This should be made as difficult as possible. Let us consider for a moment how the confidence of the people is abused:

In the first place, our President is by the Constitution a law-maker. Any proposition which Congress sees fit to consider may become a law by his signature. But in case he finds himself opposed to the sentiment of such a proposition, he can refuse his signature and Congress can make the proposition a law just the same, by two-thirds vote.

Note the situation into which our President is forced. In the first place, he is of more importance, or at least of as much importance, as two-thirds of the Representatives of the people, and in the second place, he is obliged to execute the very law which he rejected by his veto. This imperfect provision of our Constitution makes the confidence of the people easy to abuse.

I am not prepared to take such an extreme view of this important matter, but I am rather inclined to think that many of our Presidents have not justified the confidence placed in them. When the Presidency was first instituted, it was established to execute the will of the people. But to-day I do not hesitate to say that the will of the people is the last consideration. When an ambitious politician starts out for the highest honor that the American people can confer upon a man, it is almost shameful with what disregard for the people's interests he hurries to attain his end.

Our politicians are a queer lot. They lay down their manhood and independence; accommodate their principles to circumstances; give up all honorable pursuits; engage themselves to every associate who assists them; and preach all sorts of doctrines when they start in the race for boodle and honor—but boodle is of first moment. Thus, you see, that the chase for the highest honor in the Republic is of such a character that personal interests often take the place of public consideration.

In the South in years past, there have been all sorts of crimes perpetrated on the Negro. Even to-day in the daily papers, we find long accounts of wrong and injustice done him. Hundreds of noble, earnest, kind, honest and patriotic citizens have asked why these crimes are not wiped out. Many ask why does not the national government take hold and eradicate this barbarous practice. I answer that the national government is helpless. Laws which are made by men must be executed by men.

From a constitutional standpoint, the Negro is a citizen, but he is much like the man who praised his friend when he said: "Oh, Jones is a good fellow in his way, but the great trouble with Jones is that he don't weigh much." So it is with the Negro, he don't weigh much yet—wait awhile; he will astonish the civilized world.

Let us strive to enlighten him. Let us urge him to associate with those from whom he must learn. Let us teach him to be less superstitious. Let us insist that the Negro build more schools, study hard and practice economy. Let us strive to get him to mingle with the whites. Let us show him the importance of dividing his votes, and using his better judgment on matters of political merit. Let us teach him to be nobly selfish. Let us see that he has the same chance for moral, physical and intellectual development and culture that the white man has, and I believe that—

Let us hope that the day will soon come when a government for the people and by the people will characterize the national life of the American people. Let us hope that the people will soon develop that kind of intelligence which will demand just laws and honest administration of them.

The true law of equal right and freedom, which will give to every human being full liberty, except where reason and experience demand limitations, and then equal limitations and their applications of all the exemption from it to all under the same essential circumstances or conditions. In other words, the rules of action which are correct for the white man should under the same essential circumstances and conditions be counted correct for the Negro.

Each individual should be at liberty to do all that he wills to do so long as he does not do what is wrong, and in deciding what is wrong the personal element, that is, race, color or condition, should be entirely eliminated from the law and he should be permitted to do the same acts that others do under the same circumstances.

Every great thinker is striving to mound the world and force mankind into the shape he wishes. When the pressure brought to bear by a number of thinkers who have conceived the same plan of reformation is impartial and tends to mold men toward unselfishness and mutual help, it is right. But when the pressure is partial and tends to make men selfish and antagonistic to mutual helpfulness, it is wrong. Thus we get our standard of right and wrong.

The true state to which all th
ful reformers are looking with
hope will use every conceivable
to encourage good conduct and
that which is evil.

And to compass these purpo
sweep away misapplied theories
physical or political, and follow
common sense wherever it happ
lead. The real duty of the gover
is to use the power of the peo
such a way as to restrain evil a
cure good. The government
hand of the people, and they
properly use it to accomplish an
pose they have in view.

A public office is a public tru
every power, whether of body
mind, is a trust for humanity,
power of the law should be used
force a complete and honest ad
tration of the trust in one case
another.

May the Negro listen to the
voice of reason and render every
his power to help bring about th
py condition of political, social a
dustrial life in this great country
ranted by his increased intel
affluence, thrift, soberness, in
and unconquerable patriotism
may the end of each life be wo
the Irishman's witty epitaph,
reads:

Here I lays,
Paddy O'Blase;
My body quite at its aise is,
With the tip of my nose
And the points of my toes
Turned up to the roots of the d

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PROPOSED FEDERAL ANTI-

g Legislation by Henry Ossian pper Leads Our Readers Into a New e of Thought—Excellent Argument.

hing a human being for rape is a crime than the one it seeks sh. Rape in itself is so heinous olting that no punishment with- law can be too severe, and yet d lynching are alike menacing ty. Rape effects the individual . Lynchings begets a mania for g till the criminal who commits me is not safe from it, not even his skin is not black. This mania own to such proportions and has been such apparent lack of o put a stop to it as to cause the serious apprehension as to the e, as to the soundness of our in- ons and even of our civilization. must be serious defects in a government, or system of government, such atrocities are committed t punishment, nay without ef- ascertain the causes and to apply proper remedies. As to rape he law has provided ample ma- y for the arrest, trial and conviction of those who may be guilty of it, is machinery is wholly in the of the dominant race, to which eged the victims all belong. We d, however, that they have re- to lynching because the courts w, even lax, and that justice in ases often fails for that and any r of other reasons, but if there slowness or laxness or failure ice, it is wholly within their and it is their duty and theirs o make the changes required by ation. No crime was ever cured e, and they can find no justi- for lynching in their own fail- administer the laws promptly, sly and efficiently. That there n failure of justice in those in- where the accused were Ne- an not for a moment be sus- The resort to lynching must unted for on some other hy- s. The Negro himself furnished sion. He committed rape. The was simply the existing deter- n to crush him. He is made im of the most cruel prejudice. nearly all, the avenues to dis- , to preferment, nay even the labor for food and raiment, are him. He is forced to become an d berated for it; he is forced e a criminal and punished for soul is so filled with resentment or and thirst for revenge that es a rapist and is lynched for more, he is lynched whether mits that crime, any crime or e at all, for to be a Negro is too fficient crime to be lynched for. f there is no remedy for this now confronting us, then is ernment a failure and our civ- a mockery.

proposed to ask Congress to jurisdiction upon federal courts ate with that of State courts trial and punishment of this f offenders. This proposal at ses the question of the powers gress in the premises and the question of the advisability of islation, two questions of the importance.

federal constitution provides, in III, Section 2, paragraph 1,

judicial power shall extend to s in law and equity arising un- s constitution, the laws of the States and treaties made, or shall be made, under their au- * * * to controversies to the United States shall be a o controversies between two or ates, between a State and citi- another State, between citizens ent States, * * *."

clear that the jurisdiction of courts extends only to those lar cases enumerated in the article of the constitution and clear that Congress has no whatever to extend that juris- to any other class of cases ver. It can not, therefore, con- n federal courts co-ordinate jur- n to try offenders charged with g.

r the constitutional provision perhaps, when a citizen of one has been lynched in another, suit brought in the federal courts the lynchers, but it seems that it can not be brought against e, since the eleventh amend- the constitution provides that: judicial power of the United shall not be construed to extend suit in law or equity, com- or prosecuted against one of ed States by citizens of anoth- . * * *."

e Congress may not of itself co-ordinate jurisdiction on fed- rts, it may, under the fifth ar- f the constitution, propose to the an amendment which, if adopt- uld cede to it the power to do It is not for a moment believed y of the States would make a surrender of their powers in pect. It, therefore, seems that rt to induce Congress to volun- exceed its constitutional powers as futile as it is ill-advised.

But, conceding that Congress has the power and can be induced to enact such a law, is it advisable to have it done? This is the serious side of the question and the phase of it that requires the most mature consideration. In all the affairs of life that policy which is conservative and conciliatory always produces the best results. Coercive legislation aggravates and never ameliorates. History demonstrates the truth of this assertion and we need not go beyond that of the Negro himself to verify it. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the constitution added nothing to that instrument that was not already in it. The Civil Rights' bill and all kindred legislation have been failures, beyond the fact that they have agravated and intensified the situation they were intended to ameliorate. For such a situation there is but one remedy and the history of all time demonstrates it. The situation, or rather those in it, must deserve amelioration, and those who can bring it about must be led and not coerced to bring it about, that is, all the people must be brought to see that such amelioration is best for all the people. Coercive legislation never produced such a result and never will. This lesson the Negro ought to have learned and he may be assured that his situation will never be what he wants it to be until he does learn it.

The proposed legislation is impossible, unnecessary and indavisable, and the remedy desired must be sought elsewhere and otherwise.

How few American born citizens understand the system of government under which they live is a matter of no little surprise. Few are willing to admit that they are not governed by the federal government at all, but by that of their respective States.

It is sometimes fashionable to laugh at "States' rights." We are sometimes told that the question of "States' rights" was settled by the civil war, and yet that question was not involved at all and the questions that were involved were not settled but deferred, save the question of slavery, which was incidental.

The relation of State and federal government is that of principal and agent. That "States' rights" is a verity is demonstrated by the fact that the States made the constitution and created the federal machinery. That instrument is merely a power of attorney conferring certain powers on the agent or attorney of the States to do certain things for them, surrendering and ceding the powers to do them, and reserving to themselves all others. It is clear that the agent can do only what he is authorized to do, and that the States can not do those things they have surrendered unto their agent the power to do for them. This power of attorney is also a contract, the parties of the first part to which are the States and the parties of the second part are the States and their common agent, the so-called federal government.

The question primarily involved in the civil war was whether either party to this contract could break it at will and without the consent of the other. It was exactly the same question that ings and educational meetings and nev- would arise between two individuals, parties to a contract, under similar circumstances. Resort was had to the only court where a question of such magnitude could be heard, the arbitrament of arms. The weaker party lost, as is always the case. If the time ever comes when the stronger party makes the same contention, it will win, not because it is right or wrong, but because it is stronger and it is for that reason that the question was not settled by the civil war, but deferred.

The race is in a most critical situation. It is in its period of transition, just as every other race has been. It presents the only instance in all history where a weaker and inferior race by the side of a stronger and superior race has kept pace with it in all climes and in every stage of civilization. It has nothing to be ashamed of, everything to be proud of and no race ever had a brighter and more promising future.

It is believed that the remedy for the evils it suffers lies in individual and not in combined effort. If every Negro will lift himself and herself the race can not be kept down. In trying to lift the race as a whole the individual is neglected and nothing is accomplished for either. Let us study ourselves, our condition, our government, what it can do and can not do. Let us refrain from abusing it for not doing what it can not do. Let us not urge it to do what it can do, unless it be advisable that that be done. Above all, let us not forget that we are a part and not all of the great American people. Let us ascertain what we ought to do, and then do it, and there will be no doubt as to the result.

Mr. Editor, I am an individual Negro; my opinion is the opinion of one person, but I am convinced that the proposed legislation is impossible, because unconstitutional; unnecessary, because our social condition can not be changed in a moment by legislative enactment, and inadvisable, because co-ercive and contra-productive.

Tucson, Arizona, Nov. 24, 1899.

IN THE BUCKEYE STATE

The Writer After a "Stumping" Tour Presents us With a Review of His Trip—Points Show Negro Advancement.

During the recent campaign in the State of Ohio it was the privilege and pleasure of the writer hereof to engage in the arduous but necessary service of "stumping" in that State; and, inasmuch as my perigrinations brought me in touch with many colored residents there, perhaps some lines with reference to them will not be out of order, even in your Christmas number.

The colored residents of Ohio are much more numerous than the casual observer would be apt to admit; in fact they are so widely and uniformly distributed over the State, without referenc to its metes and bounds, that, it is only by thoroughly canvassing the State that one can form any adequate conception of their numerical strength. In the great commercial centers, such as Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, and fifty other cities and towns of more or less importance, one can see and hear our colored brethren without going to the trouble of looking for them; and the impression is easily gained that the colored citizen and voter is a power in the Buckeye State to be sought after and reckoned with; but, when this is seen, only the half is known; for, as a matter of fact, there are to be found dotting the State over in agricultural sections more or less secluded, numerous "colonies" of thrifty yeomen of color, who as pioneers or the children and grand children of such, have helped to reduce the forest, break up the fallow ground and produce that abundance of corn, wool, pork and wine which has made Ohio justly famous throughout the civilized world. The first inhabitants of color who settled in these rural localities were, for the most part (with many exceptions), the emancipated freedmen of slave holders, who long before the advent of the emancipation proclamation, conducted them to that State and settled them in agricultural localities, favorable for their growth and development. To-day so well have they improved their opportunities we see them stalwart farmers, owning many acres of productive land and wielding an influence in their immediate localities which is felt and respected by every one. Were I to venture an estimate of the number of colored people in Ohio I would place it at not less than two hundred thousand, with a voting population of perhaps not less than forty thousand. As I have already said, these will not easily be seen by persons who visit only the cities and towns; but, to such as penetrate into the interior which is accessible only by driving, my estimate will not be surprising.

I will illustrate. When canvassing in Pike county, Ohio, at one time, a "rock ribbed, moss-backed Democratic stronghold" in whose county seat, Waverley, it was for years the boast of its residents that no Negro had ever found a residence, I was sent to Buchanan, a hamlet, ten miles from the nearest railway station, to make a political address. When I arrived there, to my surprise and satisfaction I found a numerous audience of colored voters, some of whom had trudged a distance of five miles or more through the inky darkness, to attend the meeting and show their loyalty to the principles of the Republican party. Similar experiences to the foregoing were had in Paulding, Van Wert, Ross and other counties, a recital of which would lengthen this paper to an undue limit. Thes voters are, in the main, fairly well educated and intelligent; and support the Republican party rationally and on principle; they have become merged into the great mass of voters who look to the party not for official station alone, but appreciate the fact that the sound, conservative financial policy of that great political organization, coupled with its economic administration of the country's affairs, gives to them plenty of work, with fair wages; good markets, with reasonable prices; and the best money on earth in payment for all. These men can not be bought and sold; they deem their vote as being a sacred heritage and act accordingly, like free men, in disposing of it. Persons who go to address such men, make little or no headway towards influencing them by appealing to their passions and prejudices; since they read and reflect, and are, in many instances, more able to instruct the speaker than he to inform them.

There was, for instance, a "mother in Israel,' under whose roof I found rest during the night which I spent in rural Van Wert, who has three sons in the pulpit—able men, who are battling at once for Christ and his civilization. She has also a daughter who is marired to a minister of the gospel, who is engaged in a similar elevating work. The name of this dear old lady is Mrs. Nancy White. May her shadow never grow less.

In the city of Findlay I met Mr. Albert R. Cooper, a manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. This gentleman is a "natural born" mechanic, as his work and surroundings prove. He has never served a day of apprenticeship, and yet he has a custom embracing people from all grades of society in that flourishing community, from the wealthiest to the most humble. Persons having deformed and peculiarly shaped feet come and send to him from remote distances for shoes; even the city of Cincinnati has one denizen who depends on Mr. Cooper for his foot gear.

In addition to the foregoing the fact may be stated that Mr. Cooper is the inventor of a unique machine used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, which is a marvel of ingenuity and usefulness; and also of a waterproof substance which renders boots and shoes impervious to water, even when placed for days in it.

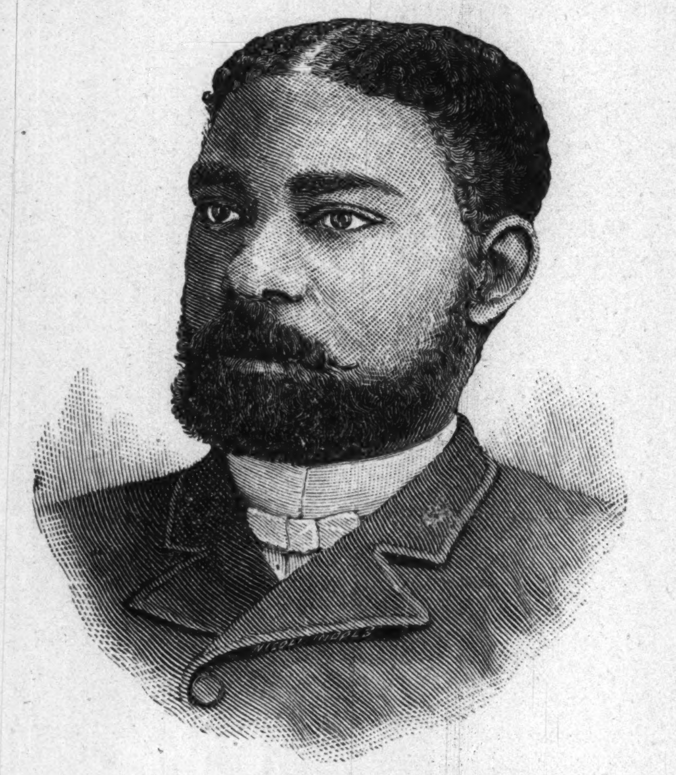
I might go on and give you additional instances of the industrial, intellectual and moral worth of the colored people of Ohio—of men and women not only in the agricultural and mechanical spheres of life, but also of those who, in the artistic, scientific and professional walks are useful if not conspicuous.

It goes without saying that such people as I have characterized in the foregoing are not carried in the vest pocket of any man or set of men, for political or other purposes; nor can they be blindly led by political demagogues, who hang around some of our large cities cursing the administration and prophesying evil because, forsooth, they have failed to be preferred in the selecting of federal officials. They are more interested in the producing of values than in consuming them. To them it means more to take a diploma or medal for producing the finest wheat or corn, for raising the fatest cattle, clipping the longest and finest wool, or inventing a useful machine, than it does to talk parrot around some city pothouse or degenerate in menial obscurity.

The solution of the so-called Negro problem in my individual opinion would be infinitely simplified if a large percentage of our people would be influenced by the conduct of these worthy farmers. White men go out from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and, in fact, from all Europe, in quest of land; they find it in different parts of the world; locate on it, improve it and become to be lords of the land. They own and rule the world. Why can't colored men follow their example? Why will we simply follow, to serve, after the white has gone and "possessed the land?" Some may say that this writer preaches what he does not practice. To such he would say, he has in his day, performed all the work incidental to farm life, not excepting the most laborious, and the same advice he gives to others he insists on in his own household.

Professors Booker T. Washington and R. R. Wright, in Alabama and Georgia, respectively, are doing more good in training the young for practical utilities than car loads of pessimistic croakers and fault finders.

JOHN P. GREEN.



LIEUT. HENRY OSSIAN FLIPPER

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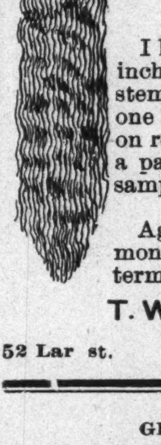

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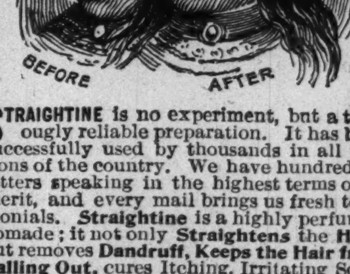

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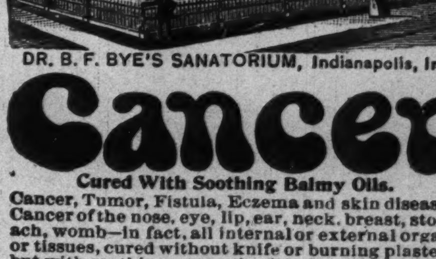

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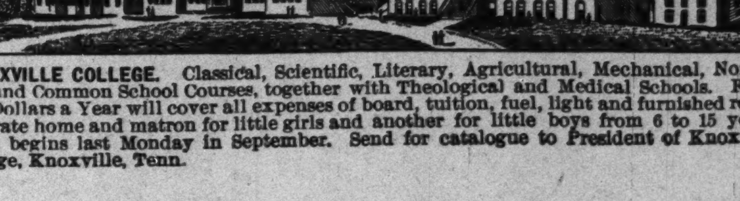

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SATURDAY DECEMBER, 30, 1899.

A MERRY CHRISTMAS AND A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

For the twelfth time we proffer Christmas cheer and a New Year's greeting to our many friends and patrons the whole round world over. In the twelve years of this paper's existance, we have been buoyed up by high hopes, aims and endeavors in trying to wring peace and quietude for the races from the furtive wings of passing events. Not at all times have we reaped the full handed success contended for, but we have seen no reason to flag in our zeal; as in all sustained efforts we have time and time again been in the shallows; but we have been "soothed and sustained by an unfaltering trust."

As the years have rolled by, each one ha seen a new phase of the all absorbing Negro Question, which had to be met with arguments accordingly. We have tried to adjust our position to the growing needs, and in so doing it may be that an incorrect view of our policy may, now and then, obtain. Nevertheless, we are striving to interpret the signs of the times correctly. We do not claim infalibility, hoping that all past and future errors will be attributed to a zeal that outrunneth the understanding rather than being born of malicious intent.

The past year has to some extent been punctured by racial weal and woes; but the grand onward march of the race in general has not been impeded. It may be set down that the general advancement plus the weal will result in an increment of good, which is not appreciably influenced by the woes.

The past year has witnessed Negroes taking high rank in military circles. This of course was born out of the nation's extremity, but verily it was the Negroes' opportunity. To the present administration a debt of gratitude is owed, in thus thrusting on Negroes, the very much coveted honor of military titles, and other distinctions appertaining thereto.

The remarkable change of front as concerns the war in the Philippines has been quite noticeable in the past several months. This returning sanity is fitting and proper. To have maintained an opposition to the expressed will of the great majority, the administration, and the party would have been suicidal, especially when based on the plea of consanguinity or racial nearness, which of course was not founded on facts. The departure of the Negro soldiery for those parts and a better understanding of the difficulties have had much to do in bringing about this change of opinion. The gallantry of Negro troops is of more than passing moment. History can not be written conscientiously without mentioning the parts played by Negroes in recent wars. The impartial historian must concede them a place—the fruit of the past year.

We feel safe in saying that mob spirit is on the wane, and that a better under standing is being brought about between the races. Very much of this is due to such men as Booker T. Washington and W. H. Council, men of education influence and popularity. Eminent Southern white men, not less that those Negroes, are now turning their attention to the question on which hangs the welfare of the South and the reputation of the whole country. Georgia, a state formerly known for its rabid anti-Negro proclivities, has set an example worthy of emulation in looking to the defense of its Negro citizens. We feel that this is really the beginning of the ebb tide of anti-Negroism. The position of that state in the matter of Negro disfranchisement was extremely fitting and a proper recompense for the Sam Hose tragedy the very memory of which should be blotted out.

Politically it may be said that the race has not forsaken the party of their choice. In the South where racial feelings run high it has been urged that the Negroes should vote for their welfare. No less persons than Washington, Council, Walters have said as much and their advice is entirely in reason. The vote does not help the Republican party to institute principles, but it does create racial distractions.

The industrial phase, which in a manner, has always lain within the grasp of the Negro is progressive, although hemmed in, limited and circumscribed. The race, has made many spasmodic attempts to introduce Negro workmen in shops, but unhappily, it is generally in times of unrest with the white workmen. It may be that the injection of Negro workmen at such crises may work unexpected injury. It may effectually unbar this particular establishment but perhaps more effectually bars others. It seems to us that the better way would be to introduce Negro workmen with some system and in such a manner as not toprovoke such disturbances as was witnessed in Illinois in the past year. These scenes with the burning incidents it is hoped will not be repeated.

Take it all in all, there is but little reason to be dissatisfied with conditions in this country. All phases of the racial problem are in a more satisfactory stage of solution. It behooves the race to contend for greater rights in a spirit consonant with the age, recognizing the fact that the little besetments are but the mile-stones that punctuate the way to the ultimate goal. Right auspiciously do we begin the New Year, hoping that the cares of all may rest lightly, and that race and race, in the great bivouac of life, may, as time reels of its brittle fibers, approach the great white throne of reason, as the Master of all life wills it, and enter into a complete reconcilement, we remain yours for success in all good things—The Freeman.

UNITED ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

The Principles and Object of This Grand Order--The Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. By C. H. Brooks, Grand Secretary.

In setting forth the principles of the Order I shall not attempt to add to their beauty or their truth; for

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet,
To smooth the ice, or add another hue
Unto the rainbow is wasteful and
Ridiculous excess."

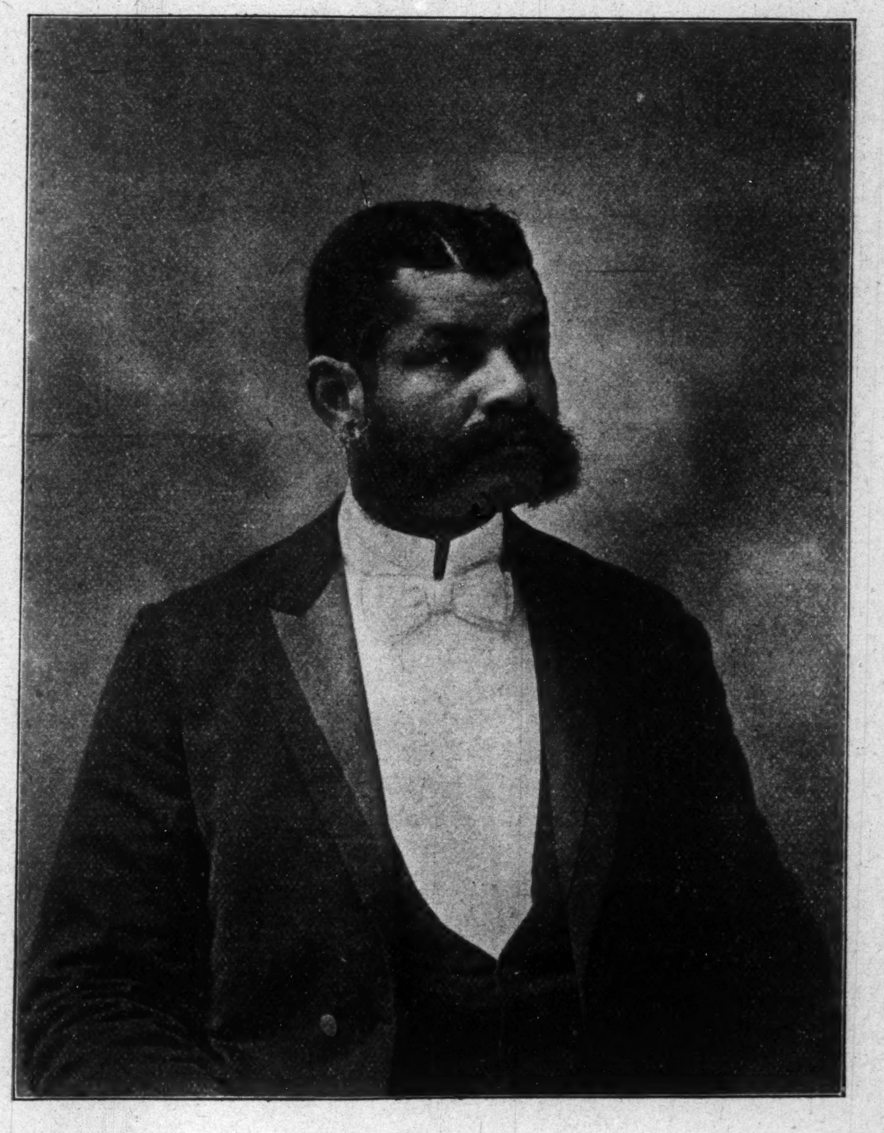
The beauty and truth of the principles of Odd Fellowship are too pure to admit of additional lustre from our humble pen. We can only expect to unfold their beauty, and to exhibit their truthfulness. We can only hope to draw the attention of the reader from the ordinary thoughts and occupations of life, and lead the mind to a contemplation of the immense value of the principles upon which rests the great and imposing fabric of Odd Fellowship; so that where indifference exists for want of true perception and consequent appreciation, zeal and admiration may be excited; and a well-grounded determination to become active promoters of our common cause supplant lethargy and luke-warmness. The foundation of the superstructure is laid in the acknowledgment of universal fraternity—that man is bound to sympathize with, to aid and protect his brother man. Upon this foundation is erected a system of practical benevolence, that sends its influence through all society; and that this may not degenerate into an indiscriminate system of alms-giving which converts the earnings of honest industry into a reward of pauperism and idleness, it has established certain checks and balances by which the active goodness is restrained within proper limits.

It requires no surrender of political or religious faith, and hence it is most potent for uniting good men of all shades of opinions in acts of practical charity. It is going forth among the homes of men like some missioned spirit of good, with the words of kindness, its deeds of comfort; wherever it has moved, it was for the healing of disease, the alleviation of pain, the lifting up of humanity. Uniting men under the nfluence of the social principle, Odd Fellowship demands the practice of benevolence and charity; and in order to impress these duties upon the mind and furnish incentives to action in those moments of relaxation to which all men are subject, it has instituted solemn ceremonies, ordained frequent meetings, and formed a language of signs—all designed to produce a habit of benevolence, and by educating the moral faculties, promote the well-being of society.

Those who entertain the opinion that we practice foolish ceremonies are mistaken. We have nothing in connection with our proceedings which might not be practiced by the most fastidious moralist. We are associated to preserve no striking and beautiful tra-traditions, to enunciate no occult mysteries. We receive with reverence the teachings of God's Holy Word which tells us weare the children of one common father—fellow-travelers through the same dark world of sin, alike needing the sympathy and support of our fellow-men, that we are bound as stewards of God to use wisely the things which have been committed to us in trust for the advancement of the general good. All that we seek is to make better citizens, better husbands, better fathers, and last though not least, to distribute benevolence and to raise the drooping spirits of our widows and orphans.

Well, but some may ask, have you no secrets? Certainly we have, but only secrets of a practical character, and such as we conceive to be necessary to guard us against imposition. It must be borne in my mind that although literally speaking ours is only a beneficial society, yet our sphere of action is more extensive than the limited space alloted to the operations of an ordinary sick or burial association. It is true that the means of our order do not enable us to relieve the wants of all men, but they are sufficient to enable us to mitigate the sufferings of many. The relief is, in the first place, justly restricted to the members of the Order and their families, but these demands answered, relief is often extended to others as far as we possess the ability.

Odd Fellowship is an institution formed by good men for the advancement of the principles of benevolence and charity. The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, then, are the great principles of our Order, embodied in the motto: Friendship, Love and Truth. To illustrate these principles on the limited scale prescribed by human abilities, and our pecuniary resources, we have united in lodges, each of which is a mutual improvement and aid association. And further, to extend our operations and increase our advantages and usefulness together we have united all these lodges in a general Order, which we desire to render universal, as the family of man on earth. We claim a brotherhood with the members of an Order that has lodges in all parts of the world.



C. H. BROOKS.

A stranger from any land bearing the title of Odd Fellow is welcome amongst us, and if in distress we minister to his necessities. If he belongs to our fraternity and prove such to be the fact he establishes his claim upon our sympathy and benevolence. I of, course, allude to our system for the relief of those who may be traveling in search of employment. To render such an institution practicable it must be obvious that some system is necessary to prevent the Order from being imposed on. We, therefore, put each member in possession of a secret word and sign that he may establish his title as an Odd Fellow wherever he may go. The use of secrets for such a purpose is very politic, and I am sure quite unobjectionable.

Whilst it may with safety be assumed that the principles of Odd Fellowship have always existed, it is somewhat difficult to fix a period when they were combined and formed into the polar star of a society. The principles themselves are eternal, being essentially co-eval with the existence of Deity, and although they may not have had an eternity of recognized existence it has only been because the experience of the human race has not detected them and proved their humanizing attributes. In like manner it may be said that the gigantic steam engine is only of recent birth, whilst its principles and the materials with which it is composed have been necessarily coexistent with matter, awaiting only the progression of the human mind and the revelations of science to enable man to bring them together, and so combine them as to produce the astonishing results we now see daily coming into more active and useful operations.

The pecuniary contributions of the members, which consist in small monthly sums, constitute a fund for the exclusive purpose of relieving the sick, burying the dead, educating the orphan, and protecting and assisting the widow. In this respect our Order is a vast mutual aid society, differing from all others in the perfection of its organization, the universality of its extent, and the motives presented for action in high and benevolent teachings, which lead from specific and enforced duties to the voluntary performance of the noblest deeds of charity. While, therefore, our Order in its organization and development is founded upon eternal principles, it only gives direction to known and admitted truths, and enforces the duties it teaches by discipline.

The advantages of this Order are further seen in the fact that it brings together men of the most discordant opinions and unites them in the bonds of brotherly love, affording by its frequent meetings social intercourse free from the contaminating influence of vice. It promotes the morals of the community by restraining its members from all intemperance and other illegal practices, under penalty of expulsion, and the publication of their names in connection with the offense for which discipline is executed throughout the limits of the Order. It is calculated to make men social and humane by bringing them frequently togetehr to devise means and measures for the relief of their distressed fellow creatures, thus breaking down the barriers erected by sect and party and uniting men as citizens of one country—the world; members of one family—the human race.

It is sometimes urged that the institution comes in contact with the church and creates conflicting duties. The Order of Odd Fellows is composed of Christians of every denomination. They all acknowledge individually the authority of the church and in the most perfect obedience they unite to do precisely what the teachings of the church command to be done. Singly they could not effect as much good as when united. Precisely the same objections may with equal propriety be made against all voluntary associations. The fact is the church makes no specific provisions in any of its branches for the performance of the duties in which Odd Fellowship engages. Where has it made provision for the sick members of its communion, furnishing watchers by their beds every night for months, supplying them with money to procure the necessaries and often the delicacies of life? What provision has it made for the support of the widow, the education of the orphan? What provision has it made to take care of the sick stranger and in death to give him decent burial? No such provision exists; there is no systematic plan in the church enforced upon its members by discipline. Odd Fellowship wields the old means; the church has departed from them. Shall all these deeds be left undone because a few will murmur at the expenditure and sell the precious ointment to increase their own gains? Is it right to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, to visit the sick? Is it right to bury the dead, protect the widow, and educate the orphan? Who will say it is wrong to do these things? What is Odd Fellowship but associated action in the performance of these duties? Will men under the influence of the social principle seek the bar-room, the gaming house? Give them some attractive place of assembly, where virtuous thoughts and moral habits will become chosen themes and preferred practices. Will they unite in secret clubs to agitate treason, and seek to unsettle governments and society with their vain discontents and Utopian schemes of social equality? Unite them by the charm of secrecy to perform works of mercy and benevolence.

God has sanctioned these principles of association in the institution of His holy church. Elevated above the discords of earth, uninfluenced by the changeful policy of time, it is to constitute one vast association designed to concentrate the action of its myriad members into the effective unity of one body. When this perfection is attained minor associations will not be needed.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 15, 1899.

THE HOLCOMB SECRET.

BY M. A. MAJORS, M. D.

Queer people and queerer incidents come under one's notice daily. Earth would inded be gloomy could the sun rise always with illuminating splendor and set behind the Western hills always bereft of clouds. Often its beauty is best at noontide, when the sky is cloudless. It is then its halo warmth is welcome to the deep strata of earth and latent living potencies of vegetation grow and burst.

It is often claimed that some of rarest treasures lie hidden beneath the earth, but there are exceptions, as the story here may prove.

Nothing could lay directly in the way of the Holcombe's to mar their pleasure or to impede their undertakings. When the notion came to go some where, to buy something—wishes and whims of the Holcombe household—were the law as well as the joy of Mr. Holcombe. He was a man in the fifties, slightly grey, wealthy. He inherited wealth and had made a million in the flour business. He married when he was 22 years of age, but by the fate of early motherhood, his young wife died leaving an infant babe. Three years after this sad bereavement Mr. Holcombe visiting in a Southern city, by the name of M——, where he had an extensive flour trade, met a fair and beautiful woman who reciprocated his attentions, and in a short while he was married again. Wealth had provided for his little motherless infant, lavished upon it both a father's affection and stepmother's double love. It grew as the years passed on to a blooming beapty of sixteen summers. Beulah was her name, but Blossom was her nickname, and while she loved to be called the former, she had a peculiar pride in the nickname, because if she had accumulated her girlish wealth of jewelry, memetoes, etc., always the name "Blossom" engraved on, or worked in, gave her, it seemed, greater ownership since every friend had used such preference as to names.

Blossom, our heroine, was as much loved by Mrs. Holcombe, as by her father, and while she loved her father intensely, she loved her stepmother no less—in fact, she never knew her real mother was dead.

She had reached the age to go to Vassar, having passed through the high school of D——. But here the test came to try her young but stalwart heart. Unexpressed and silently lay hidden a treasure. Every arrangement was being made for our heroine to leave her native city to take in the whirl and whir of Vassar. She had often expressed a keen delight in anticipating her future college days and as time wore on and the day approached for Blossom to decamp, she became sufferer to a violent malady, and doctor after doctor was summoned to try his skill in uprooting this peculiar, ineradicable complaint. Blossom often said to her father medicine was useless in her case. So after several weeks of nursing and constant care, all that devotion and a wealthy father could lavish upon his child, the doctors after holding a long and secret consultation, decided to advise Mr. Holcombe to go to Europe.

The day finally came when all was ready. No feature for Blossom's comfort was overlooked, nor service, nor wish, whim and money spared to mar the high hopes for her speedy recovery abroad.

Friends by the score came to witness a departure that seemed to tear out the gayety of D——, and yet Blossom had never made her debut into the social realm. She was the much adored beauty of the place, and the kindly regard everyone bore her was resonant to the beauty in her character and personality. Three months before Blossom was taken ill she had by some mysterious revelation, in an unwelcome presentment, entertained an idea that she was not a white girl in the strict sense of the term. (Strange to say she was right.) Her father was a free Negro, having been educated in slavery days like many mulatto Negroes at Oberlin and at the death of his father, he being the only heir, inherited his father's great wealth. With this start in life he had become a millionaire in the flour business.

Not all this, nor any part did Blossom know. She had often asked Mr. Holcombe about the family, and being negatived at every turn, with mind alert, ever inquisitive, she surmised all the strange but true facts in her case and without being assured by any outward sign, word or deed, it all bore heavily upon her till her constitution weakened under the heavy load.

Leaving New York they sailed for Liverpool, thence traveling by rail to London. thence to Paris, Rome. After sojourning for one brief year abroad they returned to America, home.

Blossom had greatly improved hidden treasure had been sm a father's true statement of the but his great wealth and exalted tion cut some figure. Some be many did not. All treated the combes as if the reproach of b Negro cut no ice, since he was and possessed all the other req of a true gentleman and devoted ent. Mrs. Holcombe being a som ethnologist, took to the revelation a good, loyal wife should.

She said when Mr. Holcombe w cere in honest asknowledgment: Negro race possesses many that the favored races did not and advanced the theory, that " less Negro blood courses the ve all the peoples of the earth, and cially if her husband had it veins it made him a better m since it had done so much for amalgamation was not a bad p to advocate by any means."

Blossom now being seventeen, mined not to go to Vassar but he mother prevailed and after the ing season closed hurriedly p our heroine for that famous insti where she attended four terms, uating with the highest honors class, carrying away the highest of excellence as a commendable erone to introduce her into a g and more far-reaching society day whenever the name of Beula combe is called no one ever thi her father being a colored mill wheat and flour merchant, but of affairs, whose daughter by he life and high intellectual capaci helped him wipe out the slight sinuation of color. All of which the saying true:

"Worth makes the man, the wa
the fellow,
And all the rest is leather and
ella."

COLORED PLAYERS.

Concluded From Page 17.

festival lead in minstrel and acts, and as for vaudeville acts ist and actors, they are ranked any competitors.

Johnson and Dean hold the h a sketch team. "Henri Strange" from tragic lines with O'N Hackett. "Bell Davis" sing songs with no equal. "Madam Sis Jones" is equalled by one, her title "Black Patti," and an im number too numerous to menti good in their respective lines, e talent to our white performe you can see that we are not s and found wanting in any atte theatricals. Every day some n song, dance, comedy or drama f introduction, while in fact the field is jotted with dusky perf each and every one striving t the topmost round of the lad fame, and the banner bearing scription, "Veni! Vidi! Vici!" w be carried by all in his or her work. Therefore I look with p on the vast number of amu warriors and say as a word of "Work!" (Ability means s "Gentlemen be seated."

OVERT

WONDERFUL
DISCOV
Curly Hair Made Straig

TAKEN FROM LIFE:
BEFORE AND AFTER TREATME

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This wonderful hair pomade is the preparation in the world that makes k straight as shown above. It nourishes th prevents the hair from falling out and grow. Sold over 40 years and used by th Warranted harmless. Testimonials fre quest. It was the first preparation eve straightening kinky hair. Beware of im Get the Original Ozonized Ox M as the genuine never fails to keep the ha and beautiful. A toilet necessity for gentlemen. Elegantly perfumed. The vantage of this wonderful pomade is th use you can straighten your own hair Owing to its superior and lasting quali most economical. It is not possible for to produce a preparation equal to it. tions with every bottle. Only 50 cents dealers or send us $1.40 Postal or Money Order for 3 bottles, express p your name and address plainly to

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ORTING ARENA

Ned Lmo Bee Tells Why The Colored Jockeys Are Not to the Front as of Yore.

the "Coffee Cooler," He Claims That He Worsted by the Referee.

OUR PUGILISTS.

MANY PUGILISTIC EVENTS OF TO-DAY THE NEGRO USUALLY COMES OUT ON TOP--ARMSTRONG, WALCOTT, WILSON

Johnson the Winners of Interesting Lively Bouts--A Short Sketch of "Kid" Robinson, the Clever California Light-weight Pugilist--George Dixon Buys a Saloon in New York City--Other Notes.

red jockeys, who once led the list erican riders, have gone back considerably of late and few of them are in st rank.—Philadelphia Record.

why is this? Simply because it to have become the fad of owners put on their horses colored jock- The old adage of "everybody being ality on the turf" is not upheld in days, especially so far as concerns lored man. When prejudice on nt of a man's color enters into al sports and he is debarred from pting to make a living thereby, rejudice line is certainly being closely. There was a time not y long ago when the colored lads e list of jockeys and colored men ainers were considered the best for work. But now-a-days they are to take a back seat allowing to dice. Of course there are excep where the boys are in some cases ed but happily they are in the mi- y and if they are left on the ground erely because like in many other ions of this day, it is no longer the

re are to-day the makir of just d colored jockeys as Isaa Mur- Shelby Barnes, Isaac Lewis, Spiu son, Anthony Hamilton, Willie s, Willie Penn, etc. They were given good mounts. Also just as horse trainers as the late Andrew pson and Ed. Cooper but they are ven a chance once in a hundred. the barrier that keeps them on round and I assure you sir, that olored jockeys and trainers too, sily hold their own.

RONG KNOCKS OUT JEFFORDS.

James Jeffords, who recently into the East from the sun-kissed of California like a pugilistic lion out like a lamb at the Hercules tic Club, New York City, Monday Nov. 27. It was the Ides of No- er for James.

Armstrong, known to fame as viser and sparring mate of the g and bruised Tom Sharkey, tall ewy, pushed out the gentle He did it in two rounds and ction of a third.

re the bout Prof. James DeForrest nged the winner on behalf of Fred the heavy weight, of Albany. there was an introduction bee, in Terry McGovern the bantam f the world and Peter Maher the ion of Ireland were brought for- nd received the plaudits of the

er all this, Armstrong and Jeffords announced as about to fight twen- rounds at catch weights (heavy.) re was much sparring in the first, sizing the other up. Armstrong a good wipe on Jim's left eye, g it wink.

the second Jeffords rushed Arm- g to the ropes and in a clinch they took a flying fall into the boxes. It n ugly tumble.

th were bleeding when they got into the ring. The bell found strong upper-cutting Jim at the s with a hard right.

was a fierce game in the third. Jef- was covered with blood; Arm- g going on Jefford's jaw and al- sent him through the ropes. Jim back and Bob hooked him with a in the stomach. Jeffords dropped is face a dead one. He was counted nd the fight given to Armstrong a scene of wild excitement, in h everybody yelled at once and no- paid any attention to what any- y else said.

JOE WALCOTT WINS AGAIN.

w York, Dec. 5.—Bobby Dobbs d only a few seconds longer than rounds in his bout with Joe Walcott ght at the Broadway Athletic Club. bbs and Walcott are both colored Dobbs is tall with a long reach fair amount of science. Walcott ckily built, with the frame of a les, and the top of his head scarce- ched Dobb's shoulders. There was little betting on the result as Wal- was a pronounced favorite, 4 to 1 freely offered on him with few s.

e men were matched to fight 25 ds at 140 pounds.

e end came in the sixth. Walcott on the alert for an opening saw nd sent his right and left simul- ously on the big fellow's jaw Dobbs fell backward, the back of ead striking the floor violently. e White sent Walcott to his cor- nd stopped the fight. Dobbs' sec- then carried him to his corner, e he revived in about three min-

alcott was declared the winner.

the opening round, Walcott rushed swung two lefts on the body and a right to the head, which downed Dobbs in the first fifteen seconds. Dobbs remained down about eight seconds, and when he got up Walcott sent a left to the wind that made "Bobby" jump off the floor. Dobbs landed a right on Walcott's wind toward the end of the round, but the little fellow only grinned.

In the second round, Dobbs swung a good left to the face but Joe played havoc with both hands to the body and with a quick left hook he cut Bobby's right eye. Twice in this round Dobbs slipped to the floor, the second time being forced from a right on the body.

All through the third Walcott landed stiff punches and swings to the ribs and and stomach and Dobbs got in one good left to the wind. Beginning the fourth Walcott sent his left to the wind and right over on the head. Dobbs fell. He was up in seven seconds, only to go down again with another left on the body and a right swing which landed back of the shoulders. A left uppercut on the chin from Walcott dropped Dobbs for the third time. When he got up Walcott rushed him to his corner sending in another swinging left to the stomach and Dobbs dropped to the floor.

He was up at the bell, however. A cracking good left from Dobbs, which landed on Walcott's ribs, drove Joe back a little and then the men came to a clinch. Dobbs was frequently cautioned by the referee for holding, which he did to save himself from Walcott's body punches, and he was weak when he went to his corner.

JOE WALCOTT WINS.

Joe Walcott, the colored welterweight, was given the decision over Dan Creedon at Chicago, on Saturday night, Nov. 25. The men fought at catch weights, neither being in first-class condition. The first three rounds of the fight were so slow that Manager Houseman came into the ring and warned both men that they must fight or they would receive no money. After that things warmed up a trifle, but it was not a fast fight at any stage. Walcott did more leading, and his blows seemed to have greater effect. Creedon fought largely on the defensive, confining himself for the most to countering. The decision of Referee Hogan was well received.

COFFEE COOLER KICKS.

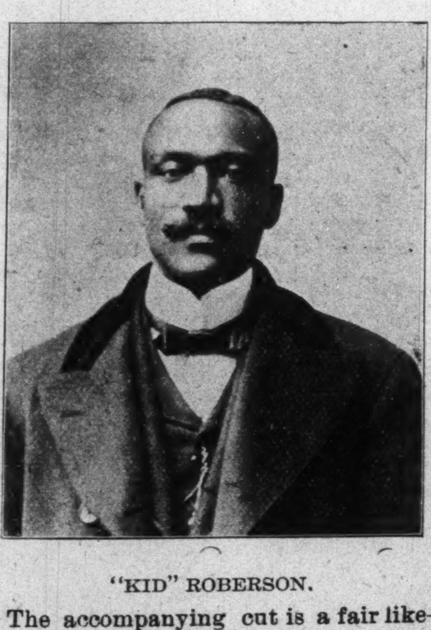
New York, Nov. 26—Matchmaker Considine and Frank Craig, the "Harlem Coffee Cooler," had a stomy argument in the office of the Broadway A. C., on Friday night. It was all over the division of the purse money in his fight with West. Craig declared that the articles called for a guarantee of $1000, win or lose, and 50 per cent, of the gross receipts. His share of the loser's end was about $239. This was not satisfactory to him. He says if he does not get more he will seek the law. Craig's brother signed the papers, which Considine has in his possession. These only call for a guaranteed purse of $1000, with either 50 per cent of the gross receipts or 75 and 25 per cent of every dollar in excess of $1000. By accepting the latter arrangement Considine says Craig will get $11 more, or $250 all told.

PHILADELPHIA BOXERS WIN.

Howard Wilson was substituted for Harry Burke against Joe Handler, of Newark, N. J., Tuesday night Nov. 28, at the Quaker City Athletic Association, and they put up one of the fastest contests seen at that place this season. Handler was represented as being a 128-pound man, but he turned out to be about 140 pounds. He was hog fat, and at the end of the bout was pretty tired. Handler went at Wilson pretty roughly in the early part of the contest, and it looked as if the colored man was going to be defeated in a round or two, but Wilson kept cool and did some clever boxing, and after the third round he had things, pretty much his own way. In the fifth round and the last round Handler's nose was bleeding, and he was clinching Wilson at every opportunity.

Shadow Morris turned out to be anything but a shadow, as he was quite a husky fellow. He was taller and about 15 pounds heavier than John Henry Johnson and he had a tremendous long reach. Johnson, however, soon had him sized up, and the sturdy little Philadelphia boy sent in some stiff punches that made the Shadow clinch and hang on for dear life. In the last two rounds Morris' nose was bleeding and he was very tired. He hung on to Johnson all the time, and it kept the referee busy trying to get him off Johnson's neck.

Tom O'Hara stopped Young Nolan in one round; Sam Smith and Kid Dorsey, colored, put up a stiff bout, and Young Kenny made it interesting for Kid Decker.



"KID" ROBERSON.

The accompanying cut is a fair likeness of "Kid" Roberson the clever light weight pugelist of Los Angeles, Cal., who has been making Indianapolis his home for the past year. He is a clever fighter and one of the hardest hitters in his class, having fought such men as Gans, McPartland, Dobbs, McKeever and a host of others. While he has not fought much of late, he always keeps in condition and can be seen every morning taking a run on the tow path, carrying a short cane which is his constant companion. Arrangements are now being made to match him against Joe Gans the Baltimore fighter who he has fought twice. He is a "good fellow" and to know him is to like him. The Freeman wishes him success in his chosen profession.

"Major" Taylor refused an offer of $15,000 to ride in France during the racing season of 1900, because the offer embraced Sunday riding, to which Taylor has always objected.

Tom O'Rourke refuses to let Joe Walcott fight Joe Choynski outside of the New York for a less purse than they could get there. Dubuque wanted the pair.

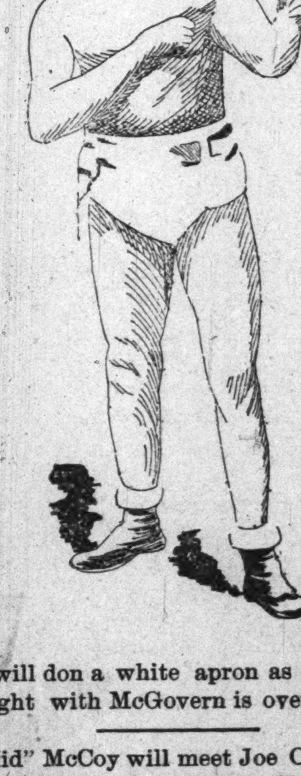
An effort will be made by the friends of Peter Jackson to send him back to Australia He is completely broken down and penniless.

Frank Childs, Chicago's crack Negro fighter, has a protege in a little darkey who goes by the name of James J. Corbett. He will be tried out against Terry McGovern next week.

Now is the time to renew your subscription to The Freeman.

DIXON BUYS A SALOON.

George Dixon has purchased the "White Elephant" saloon in New York



and will don a white apron as soon as his fight with McGovern is over.

"Kid" McCoy will meet Joe Choynski before the Broadway Athletic Club January 12, instead of Joe Walcott, who is said to be suffering from a broken hand.

Frank Craig, the "Coffee Cooler" has returned to England.

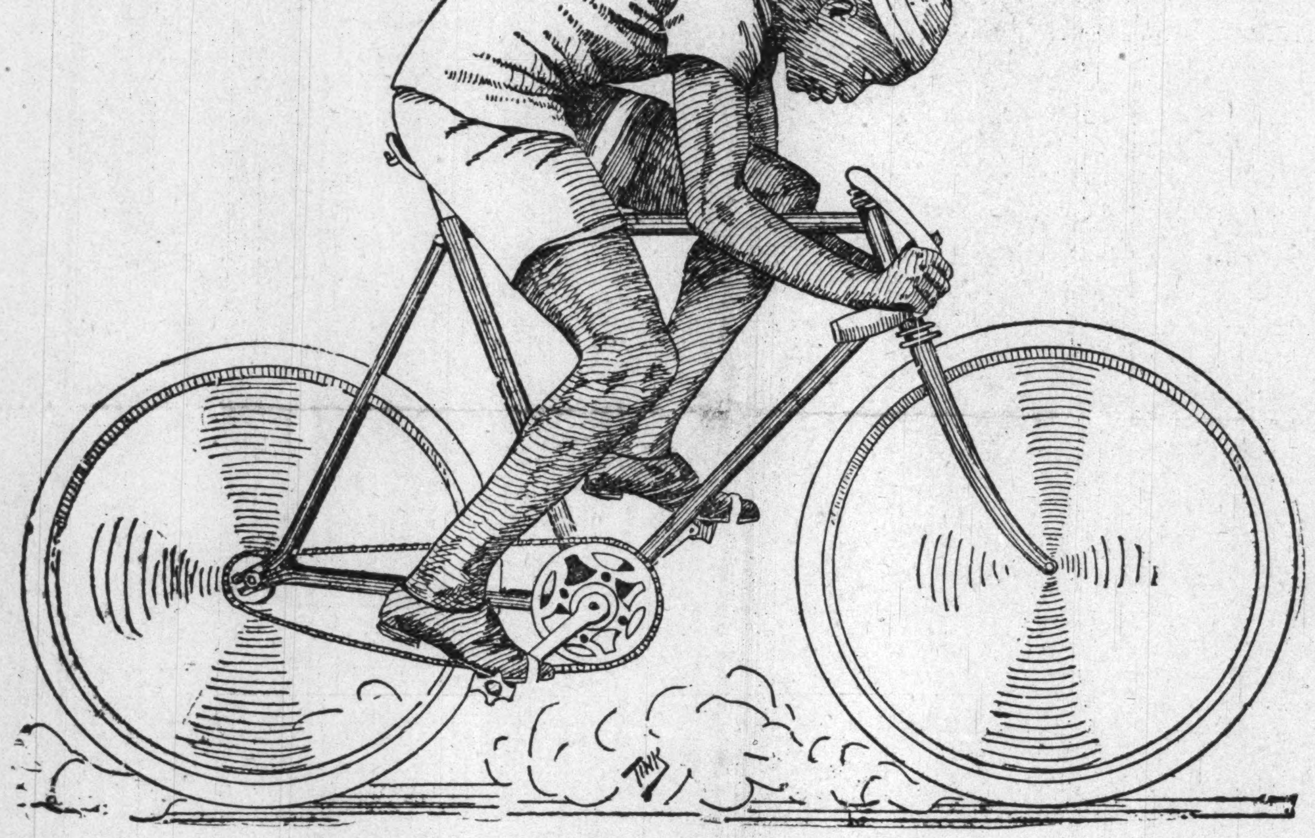
"MAJOR" TAYLOR, THE CHAMPION.

The Figures of Chairman Gerlach Shows That Taylor Leads--A Score of 52 Points.

His Manager, J. H. Sager, Predicts That the Colored Wonder Will go a Mile in :55.

THE L. A. W. CHAMPIONSHIP THIS YEAR FALLS TO THE COLORED CYCLONE--A REVIEW OF THE INDIANAPOLIS WONDER'S

Last Season--He Will Try For a Mile in :55 On a Straightaway Shell Track in New Jersey--Taylor Has Always Contended That He Can Go as Fast As Any Pace That Can be Set For Him--His Wonderful Record.



"MAJOR" TAYLOR.

If he didn't have it before, "Major" Taylor, of Indianapolis, this year has gained the title of the champion cyclist of the world. It would be presumptious for anyone to question his standing. The last year has undoubtedly been the best one in Taylor's five years of professional riding. The figures of Chairman Gerlach of the L. A. W. Racing Board, show Taylor to lead with a score of 52 points. Tom Butler was his nearest competitor and he scored but 42. In addition to this, Taylor went to Montreal August 2 for the international championship events. Here he won the mile and two-mile events and in the half mile finished so close to McCarthy, of St. Louis, that many thought he should have had the race. Still not contented Taylor went to Chicago and indulged in a week of record breaking on the cement oval at Garfield Park. Eddie McDuffee was his opponent in these trials and at the end of the week Taylor l orld's record for the quarter, third, half and mile. The series of trials between the two were highly exciting, first one and then the other clipping something from the record of the day before. First McDuffee put the mark for the quarter at :21 2-5, and the third at :27:2-5. Then McDuffee made a quarter in :20 1-5. No sooner had he left the track than Taylor cut the fifth of a second off, going the quarter in :20 flat. The following day Taylor rode a half in :41, cutting four-fifths of a second off McDuffee's mark. Three days later McDuffee went a half in :40 2-5. It was up to Taylor and in :40 1-5 seconds he rode a half mile breaking the record and also covering the third thereof in :27 1-5, another record. After this work, which McDuffee saw, the white man said he would never don a racing suit again and that he was through cycling. Taylor then had every record up to the mile, and this he captured the next day, going the distance in 1:19.

CAN STICK TO THE FASTEST MOTOR.

Taylor has always contended that he can go as fast as any pace that can be set for him. He sticks to his motor no matter how fast it may go. Taylor is now in the East with his manager, J. H. Sager. He intends to try for still better marks on the ten-mile straightaway shell track in New Jersey. On this road Sager has predicted that the colored wonder will go a mile in :55. If good weather is not encountered in the East the Taylor contingent will go South. Here is a record of Taylor's wonderful work in the L. A. W. for the last season:

May 27—One-third mile open, Philadelphia, ...First
May 30—One mile open, Boston....First
May 30—Two mile handicap, $500 sweepstakes, from scratch Boston, ...First
June 10—One mile match race, vs. Tom Butler, Westboro, Mass., ...Lost
June 16—One-third mile open, Boston, ...First
June 16—Twenty-five mile paced race vs. Eddie McDuffee .Won
July 1—One mile match race, vs. Tom Butler, ...Won
July 6—One mile championship, St. Louis, ...First
July 8—One mile championship, Chicago.......... First
July 8—Two mile handicap, Chicago, ...Third
July 12—One mile championship Janesville, Wis., . . .Second
July 12—One mile open, Janesville Wis., ...First
July 12—Five mile handicap, from scratch, Janesville, ...First
July 26—Two mile championship, Ottumwa, Ia.,......Second
July 26—One mile open, Ottumwa, .First
July 27—One mile championship Ottumwa, Ia.,... ....First
July 29—One mile championship Chicago, ...First
Aug. 12—One-half mile open, Montreal...........Second
Aug. 12—One mile, world's championship, Montreal....First
Aug. 12—Two mile open, Montreal, ...First
Aug. 16—One-third mile championship, Boston........Second
Aug. 18—One-half mile championship, Boston, Mass., ..First
Aug. 23—One mile championship, Brockton, Mass., ...First
Sept. 8—One-half mile open, Worcester. Mass., ...First
Sept. 8—Five mile pursuit, Worcester..................First
Sept. 20—One mile open, Taunton Mass., ...Second
Oct. 12—One mile invitation, Peoria...............First
Oct. 12—Two mile open, Peoria..First
Oct. 12—Five mile open, Peoria..First

He is supposed to have cleaned up several thousand dollars on the season's work.—The Indianapolis Press.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Howard University—Its Usefulness to Both Sexes—The Souvenir Volume.

The year 1900 opens with bright prospects for the College, which is more fully equipped with all modern appliances and ample facilities to teach all students who may desire the professions of medicine, Dentistry or Pharmacy. There has been a large increase of students in the three departments. During the past twenty-five years there have been thousands of students who have availed themselves of the advantages of this University—The Medical department has graduated more than seven hundred. These young men and women are scattered all over the world, and with much pleasure the secretary, Prof. F. J. Shadd recevies greetings from distant lands. British West Indies send many students to study dentistry. Special attention is directed to the importance of Dentistry and Pharmacy. There is a growing need in all the country for competent Dentists and Pharmacists; both of these professions are fruitful fields for female students. The requirements for graduation are those usual in any reputable colleges—In conformity with the spirit of the organic law of Howard University the Medical, Dental and Pharmacy colleges are open to all, without regard to sex or race, who are qualified by good moral character, proper age, and suitable education.

The Faculty of the Medical department of Howard University, Washington, D. C., will publish a souvenir volume of the department, giving its history and some accounts of its instructors and also students, both graduate and non graduate. The volume will contain illustrations of the buildings and portraits of the members of the faculty and graduates. Circulars and blanks have been sent to the students and as the labor of preparing the returns for the printer will be great, it is desired that these returns be sent back to Prof. D. S. Lamb as soon as possible. So long as no return is made the editor is uncertain whether the student has received the papers which have been sent. The price cannot yet be fixed because it is intended that the cost shall be no more than to cover that of correspondence and printing and this cannot be known for a month or so. The Faculty desires the co-operation of the students that the work may be assured of success.

Colored Men on Board.

Nearly one-half the crew of the gunboat Texas, which will be stationed at Brunswick, Ga., during their fair, is composed of colored men. It is said that the Texas has more colored men as members of her crew than any other boat on the water.

Don't fail to subscribe for The Freeman for the ensuing year.

THE NEGRO'S DUTY TO HIMSELF

Advice to The Race That Will Lead it to Victory—"By Their Fruits Ye Shall Know Them"—The Negro as a Brave.

Ther are duties objective and there are duties subjective. There are duties that we owe to others and then there are duties that we owe to ourselves.

When the North by virtue of the emancipation act and by force of arms made the Negro a freeman, and when by special legislation and constitutional amendments it further clothed him with citizenship, it took upon itself new duties and new responsibilities. It declared that it would see to it that this newly enfranchised people should enjoy unmolested the emoluments and blessings to which he was entitled by this new life. This it was morally bound to do, not only to the extent of special legislation, but to the retaking up of arms, if reduced to that extremity, to maintain justice.

But it has utterly failed to do this. As a result Negro citizenship, the Negro life, counts for nothing at all in legislation or its execution. Mob law, mob violence, now reigns supreme throughout the South and in many parts of the North.

The brave deeds of the black man in all the wars of the country, and especially in our most recent struggle, are either forgotten or are ignored.

It was a Negro who first spilt his blod on Bunker Hill; then, again, on Lake Erie with Perry. It was he that sacrificed his life at Milliken's Bend, Port Hudson, Fort Pillow, in that fearful crater at Petersburg in the defense of a country that now practically disowns him and that now refuses to afford him civil and political rights. It was he that saved the Rough Riders from annihilation at Las Guasimmas, that stormed with unparalleled bravery the heights at El Caney and swept gallantly forward in that magnificent charge up San Juan hill and won the praise of the civilized world. Yes, all this seems to have been forgotten and the colored man plays no part in the councils of the nation except as an onlooker. His heroes are not crowned by a grateful republic as are the Deweys, the Schleys, the Sampsons, the Hobsons and the Roosevelts. Nevertheless they are all heroes, with hearts as big as any that ever found lodgment in mortal breast—heroes as brave as any that ever walked on earth.

Their skin may be black, but their courage is undaunted. The pulse of patriotism beats as warmly in their breast as it does in that of the Deweys, or the Schleys. The only charge that can be brought against them is that they have the "misfortune" to be black. An ungrateful republic!!

This peculiar situation is no doubt in part due to strenuous efforts on the part of the North to placate the South, and to wipe out as far as possible all sectional differences—all reminders of the rebellion of '61. The social and commercial interests of the two sections are becoming so closely blended and allied that the two not only think alike but act alike in matters of public policy.

The South has stifled public opinion—muzzled the press, intimidated the pulpit, defied justice so long that it has things quite its own way. The few friends that the Negro has in the North are almost powerless to render him service. Southern mandates always secure a respectful hearing and too frequently a quiet acquiescence. The best test of friendship is the fruit it bears. If the South is truly the Negroe's best friend it ought to exhibit that fruit. "By their fruit ye shall know them." To claim such friendship for it while it openely or covertly engages in disfranchising and murdering Negroes is simply preposterous.

Now what is the Negro to do under the circumstances? Why, he must turn to the resources within himself—make the most of them. His duty lies nearest him. It is subjective. Too long has he been neglecting himself. Too long has he been depending upon outside assistance to carve out his future. Too long has he been pining his faith to the tricks of politics and politicians. Too long has he been seeking external influences and agencies as a panacea for his ills—when he himself might have put his rugged shoulders to the wheel and have done for himself what he has asked others to do.

Our great and good Bishop Turner is not altogether wrong. He is wiser and sees further into the future than many of his critics. While I do not agree with his emigration theory, I commend the bishop for his stalwart, vigorous defense of his people and I give him credit of having the true courage of his convictions.

Booker T. Washington is doing a splendid work in his line—one which is highly commendable and one of which we are all proud, but this is not all of it.

We must get together. We must put aside contentions, jealousies and personal differences, and act more in concert concerning all matters essential to the welfare of the race. The growth, prosperity, salvation of the Negro people should be a mutual, righteous cause that takes the precedence of all else so far as we ourselves are concerned. This is both patriotic and philanthropic.

The situation demands co-operation, possibly more so now than ever before. It demands that each should act his part and act it well; that each should lend a hand where a helping hand is needed; that each should strengthen the other in matters of business or otherwise when there is a demand for it. All may not think alike; all may not see alike; all may not agree. It is a blessing that this is the case. This is an evidence of progress. It should not be counted against us. It is not natural that we should. History furnishes no record of other people's having done so. Why should the Negro prove an exception? In all things the good of the race should be first and last. These differences as to methods should conserve the same end, making strong a people now weak. Our future depends largely on ourselves. With race united, with interests in common, we shall in a manner at least be able to help ourselves and withstand the attack from without. Conferences, conventions and conclaves properly managed are all well enough so far as they go. They are, however, simply a means to an end. Thus they should be regarded. Our future is largely in the hands of our public and professional men—preachers, lawyers, doctors, etc.—more largely than we are apt to think. They should bestir themselves and should handle their sacred trust with consummate tact and wisdom. I am not discouraged.

I believe the same God who reared the continents above the seas and peopled them with nations, who gave them freedom of conscience and of will, and who has watched their rise and fall from the dawn of creation, still guides the destinies of races and of peoples and that He

"Standeth within the shadow
Keeping watch above His own."

PROF. W. S. SCARBOROUGH.
Wilberforce, Ohio.

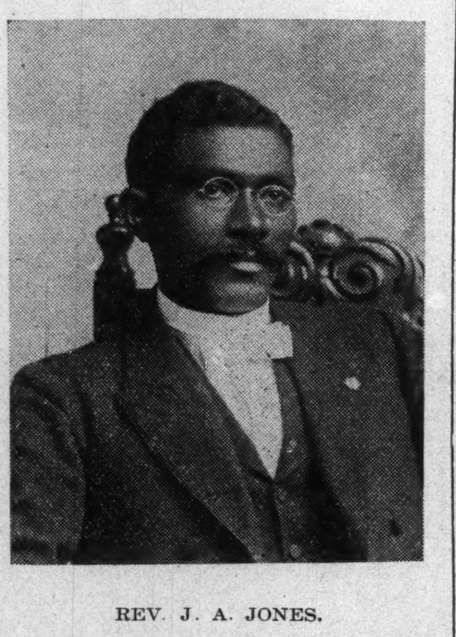
TWENTIETH-CENTURY CITIZENS

"The New Negro is on the Verge of an Existence, Says an Able Writer and a Deep Thinker—Issues as They Will Be.

Thoughtful people do not wonder at the changes which naturally take place as the days go by, bringing to us summer and winter, autumn and spring. Indeed, they expect these changes, and would be terribly surprised if they did not come.

The morning of the twentieth century is fast approaching, and it requires no seer or prophet to predict that new conditions are to be met, both in church and state. It is said that "the darkest hour is just before day." The last watch in the night of this declining century has been exceedingly dark—so dark that nearly eight millions of the inhabitants of this country have ever and anon waked out of their slumbers by the disturbing elements and cried out "Watchman, what of the night?"

May we not hope that as the nineteenth century, with its record of wars, revolutions and bloodshed, recedes into the misty past, we shall behold the ushering in of a brighter day, when the morning star of the twentieth century betokens the advent of a new period? This is our earnest prayer.



REV. J. A. JONES.

Bishop Turner's theory of African colonization is gradually receiving converts. Hundreds who a few years ago ridiculed his idea, are to-day ardent supporters of the same. Bishop Turner is naturally a restless man. He is a man of great magnetism. He is a born leader. Those who sit at the feet of this magnetic leader and teacher are more than likely to receive his impress. A restless bedfellow will most certainly keep his companions awake and disturbed.

My advice is to wait till the morning. I confess that the night is dark. But the very fact that the elements are decked with bright stars verifies that the sun is still shining and that day will break on time. Do you ask what stars I refer to? Then I will point out a few: Fisk University, Roger Williams, Central Tennessee College, Atlanta University, Clark, Spellman, Wilberforce, Gammon Theological Seminary, Payne Theological, Paul Quinn, all stars of the first magnitude, and last, but not least, Tuskegee and Normal (A. and M. College). I might refer to several medical schools. In this grand array of institutions the former slave is taught everything known to science, art and literature, every profession known to civilization.

The twentieth century will bring to the front a new white man. A new Negro will meet him. The old master class, with his big warm heart of sympathy for the ex-slave, will have gone. Reference to "my old black mammy" will cease with the decline of this century. "Old black mammy" herself will be gone.

In the place of the former will appear a frigid, unsympathetic, business white man. He will not know anything of the past relations between the white man and the black man, more than what little is found in history (?), and there is not a true history of these relations extant, and never will be. This twentieth century white man will not be willing to untie his pursestrings every time the tale of woe is told concerning the black man.

The conditions which led to the establishment of the institutions under the American Missionary Association, the Freedmen's Aid Society and other organizations supported by Northern sympathy and money, will not continue during the twentieth century.

The plantation melodies of the Fisk Jubilee Singers will not be able to make Northern millionaires weep and crowned heads kiss the hands of the singers in the twentieth century.

Northern white churches will not continue to go into sparsely settled communities and build houses of worship for the "poor colored people" during the century just ahead.

The cold-blooded white man of the twentieth century will fail to see a reason why he should send boxes and barrels of clothing to the colored people of the South, as his father did during the nineteenth century. In the twentieth century the philanthropist, both North and South, will see as much reason in helping the "poor whites" as in giving all to "the poor blacks," and he will be more inclined to do so.

In short, sympathy will enter very little into the actions of the twentieth century white man, so far as the Negro is concerned.

The sooner the Southern Negro learns this the better. The Negro is a part of this government in every sense of the word. Therefore his residence here is a fixture. Then let him prepare for any emergency. He will be required to look out for himself before the middle of the next century. The heartless white man of this country will soon be heard crying out in thunder tones to the black man: "Stand up and be a man."

And, as God lives, the Negro is going to do it.

Who is so blind as to fail to see that the colored contingent of the great M. E. Church will submit to passing another century without a representative upon the bench of bishops. Barring his age, Dr. Bowen, of Gammon, in Atlanta, is the peer of any bishop living to-day in any Methodist church. And there are others. The twentieth century will produce a score of such men. The question arises, first, will such men forever consent to a second place merely on account of race or color? Secondly, will the future white man forever combat his aspirations on that account solely? I very much doubt both.

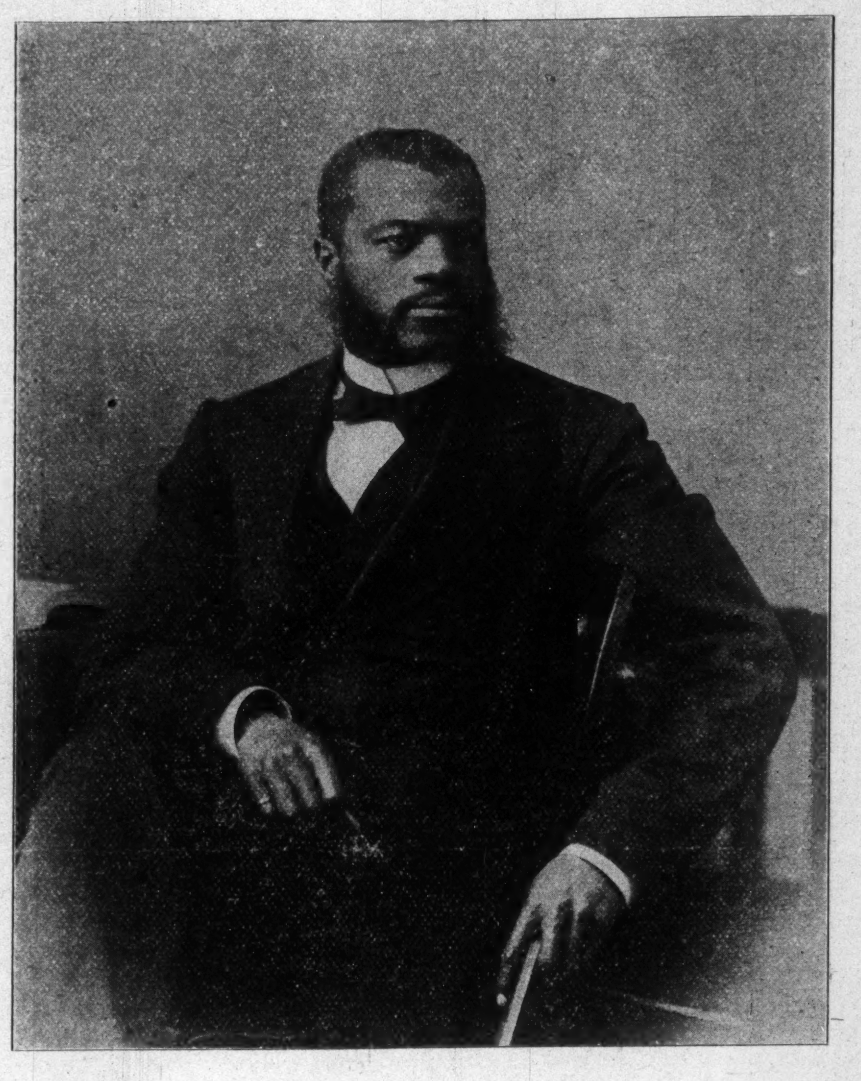
The white man of the twentieth century will be divided into two great classes with reference to his attitude toward the Negro. The first class, holding to the traditions of their fathers, endeavoring to keep alive the dying issue of prejudice, will stubbornly oppose the black man at every step of his advancement. The second class, recognizing the ability of the Negro to be anything and do anything in common with all other men, will enter the arena with no other thought than to excel. Neither class will be actuated by sympathy. Both classes will recognize that Ham is a man.

The man, let him be black or white, who believes that the sympathy racket will be worked during the next century is a fool. The Negro who desires to be forever considered a secondary factor in this great country is not worthy the name of a man.

Let no man think for a moment that prejudice will cease within the next hundred years. It is against all reason to suppose such a thing so long as the Negro is recognized as a distinct race. It will not be the kind of prejudice which existed between master and slave, for the master class could not endure the sight of a former slave and his posterity becoming the equals civilly, politically and intellectually of himself and children. But the conflict of the twentieth century will be a struggle for the mastery as man against man, and one race against another.

Speaking of prejudice, I wish to say: Prejudice will gradually die in proportion as the Negro goes into business and is supported by his race. The twentieth century will bring this about too. Indeed, the race is profiting more by prejudice than it is losing.

When the Negro opens a first-class drug store just across the street from the white man's, when some black man opens a dry goods store, a shoe store, a grocery store and every other kind of business in direct opposition to the white man's business, prejudice will take wings. The twentieth century Negro is going to do these things.



PROF. W S S ARBOROUGH.

The refined Negro will by and by say, "If Mr. A. (a white man) can't sell me a glass of soda water, he shall not sell me a bottle of cologne." He will say, "If the clerk in Mr. A.'s store can not remove his hat while waiting on a lady of the race, I will make it possible for Mr. B. (a Negro) to conduct business on the same scale. Yes, when this greedy business white man of the twentieth century sees that his trade is drifting into other channels and that his goods are molding and rotting on the shelves he will cry out: "Away with all this sentimentalism."

But what about the social question? That is simply a "bugaboo." The more enlightened and refined a man becomes the more sensitive he is to his surroundings. There need be no fear about a cultured lady or gentleman introducing themselves where they are not desired socially. None but the ignorant and unrefined will ever do that, and they will certainly do it. It is true of all races. Before the close of the twentieth century all the laws in the Southern States against amalgamation and intermarriage will be laughed at and the people will be ashamed of the folly of their ancestors. Any reference to the foolish statutes now existing will be frowned upon.

No public speaker to-day is so unpopular as the man who dares to entertain his audience with the story of the horrors of slavery. Such a speaker would be hissed off the stage, even by a Southern audience of ex-slaveholders. Their sentiments are: "Slavery, with all of its horrors, is dead; let the carrion rot."

So it will be before the noontide of the approaching century. All the class legislation now in vogue, born of a hellish nature and desire to degrade the Negro, will be relegated to the shades of hell, from whence they emanated, and regarded as relics of barbarism.

The white man will consider it very unkind in a public speaker to make reference to the blunders, mistakes and deviltry of their sires. Their sentiments will be: Those things are dead; those laws are repealed and wiped out of the statutes; let our fathers rest in peace, and let us act in the living present."

My advice is, let the Negro "suffer the ills he now endures rather than fly to those he knows not of." Let him consider the advantages offered him and make the best of the circumstances. Prepare for any and every vocation in life, and be ready to meet the issues as they will come.

J. A. JONES.
426 Vine Street, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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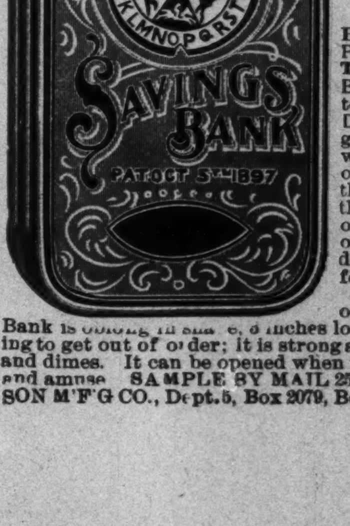

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THE TURNING POINT

e Room at the Top"—Says the Au- of this Instructive Article and the gro Should Come to Himself.

most interesting fact in the par- of the "Prodigal Son" is that "he to himself." His descent to the where he fed upon the husk that for swine, and his upward pr from the moment "he came to f," and decided upon a change se, were but incidents in his compared to that particular mo- when his whole past career, like solving views of a kaleidoscope, st before his vision like a mighty ama.

with the Negro in America. He to "come to himself." Until he this he will find himself buffeted beaten on the restless waves of disaster and disappointment. In ears of the past, constituting our as citizens, we have simply been through the experimental stage existence—the stage which tests pacity for the duties and respon- ies which citizenship imposes. ve met these beyond the highest ations of our most sanguine s. Indeed, what we have done certain lines is a revelation to ves, as it is to the world. We done gratifyingly well in learning higher professions—the law, the ry and medicine—and have d a commendable place as teach- d leaders in chosen fields. In the s wherein it was thought we d show the least likelihood to as particular stars, we have dis- d the greater aptitude to excel. raze which early success along more pretentious lines of human avor inspired, has, we fear, inter- d our progress, and created a vac- along other lines—certainly not e despised—which furnish the dations of all enduring civiliza-

e constant assurance that "there om at the top" has had the effect gely depopulate the hitherto over- ded yet valuable area at the bot- I do not mean to say that we not attain to get entirely away the lower, because thereupon lies undations of the greatness of all and nationalities.

ing the time immediately ante- o our emancipation as a race, the was the chief mechanic—car- r, blacksmith, wheelwright, and se, in the Southland. He was an te indispensibility. Every year ntice boys were assigned to these for a term of three or more years m there trades and perfect them- s as mechanics. In freedom we not as many of this class of en as we had then, and the sup- ems to be growing scarcer, while aracter and perfection of the does not seem to equal that of thers. There is a growing tend- it seems, on the part of a major- our young men to prefer a much er and more exacting sphere of an these trades offer. Is it not time we were coming to our- s and turning about to the per- nce of the duties which freemen to do?

e Northen workingman opposed y being extended to the territo- because he would find a competi- the cheapness of whose labor d render his own a drug on the t. The prejudice against the Ne- because his labor was cheap con- s in a measure, but it should not the effect of driving the Negro the trades, but should serve as an tive to make him the more skill- n the plying thereof. Some of the skilled mechanics in the South to- re colored, and most of them man- keep pretty steadily employed. inducement in the way of wages. s sufficient to attract to them some brightest and most ambitious of oung men. I know a young man e father was a builder and con- r, who was educated at the Bos- School of Technology, who is to- a draughtsman in the architect's of one of the leading building contractors firms in one of the st and wealthiest cities in Amer- We all know what a name young m. of Detroit, Mich., made for elf as an engineer and master e builder.

e need to teach our sons that there other callings besides the few to h so many of our bright young turn their attention; that we must e out and build villages, towns cities of our own, and to this end needs have engineers, mechanics, ers and every class of tradesmen er to prove our fitness and capac- for the exercise of the high privi- guaranteed to us by the blessings erty.

e have during the year just closed ibuted by our own hands five ed millions dollars to the produc- wealth of the Southland. We made n and a half million bales of cot- last year, and nine and a half mil- this year. We have produced in on hundreds of millions of bush- of corn, wheat, rye, potatoes and r crops too numerous to mention. have hewn down forests, built up and fertile plains and thereby e the section a very Eden in point anty and productiveness. But we not own our reasonable share of acres, nor of these crops. We d to come to ourselves and begin d to the acres we own, and secure s and homes where we have not done so. To delay is dangerous. The foreigner is a persistent seeker of our soil, and he is usually an anxious and ready purchaser of our lands. We have the bone and sinew: we have the capacity; we have the genius. Let us bring all these into active and efficient exercise for the consummation of the end here pointed out.

We are dying out too rapidly, and especially in the congested districts of the larger cities. We are contracting and developing diseases unheard of among us in the years gone by. For this there must be some contributing cause. There is no good reason why there should be two colored deaths to one white out of an equal population. Ordinarily a colored man's health is as good as a white man's. This is shown in all atheletic and other contests where physical prowess is exploited. We can stand more heat and about as much cold as our white neighbor. Then why is there such a disparity in the death rate of the two races? Our physicians must discover—and at once—the underlying causes, and then suggest some remedy that will prove fruitful of immediate and happy results. In this matter we must come to ourselves and arise from our condition of apparent lethargy and inertia, while we die daily without remedy. Keeping irregular hours, exposing ourselves to poisonous night atmospheres, using scanty and unhealthful foods, not providing in summer for winter's chilling blasts, occupying dangerous and unsanitary quarters of crowded alleys, where polluted waters and escaping gases are as deadly as they are nauseous, and too great use of intoxicants which weaken the physical system and inebriate the brain—these are among the fruitful causes of our excessive mortality, and need to be guarded against if we would furnish a panacea for this terrible affliction which so decimates the race.

We must stay out of courts—stop carrying every trivial dispute or imaginary injury to the courts of justice for adjudication. We need rather "to agree with our adversary quickly while we are in the way with him," and thus avoid a trial which involves court costs, personal recrimination, the loss of character and standing in the community, and much waste of time, which should be utilized to nobler and more advantageous purposes. When we realize that the crimes with which we are charged, North and South alike, puts our race away ahead of the criminal classes of any other race, and the ratio is larger in the North than in the South, we need to come to ourselves and stay the flood tide of crime, if it is true as charged, and as the records show, in order to save the race from a condition of greater humiliation and shame. The leaders must get among the masses and teach them, and plead with them—and help to lift them up, and encourage them to feel that we are a part of them, and they are a part of us. It is a pressing duty that comes to every man and woman who has been fortunate enough to enjoy opportunities and training and incentives to duty which have been denied a large majority of these unfortunates. We need to condemn crime of every class and kind and thus pave the way for fairer treatment of those charged with it, who are often the victims of its most cruel tortures.

There are those of us who are getting away from the church and church influences, the home and home influences. To the extent we do this to the same extent do we wander into deceitful, treacherous and dangerous paths which are traps for the unwary and offer little or no hope to the ambitious youth who would delight to shine as an influence in the world. Simple Christian faith and love of home and whatever charms it afforded, have been the guiding stars and directing influences of the best men our race has furnished to the world in the past, and it will be so in the future.

We must "come to ourselves" and save the growing youth of the race. They do not need to adorn lampposts, nor to hold up street corners, nor to grow up in idleness and sin to worry and annoy their parents and send them with their gray hairs with sorrow to the grave. Hence we need to launch out in business, if only with a small capital—organize that—start some small industry, and learn the boys to work, and thus furnish them employment, engage in every kind of business that will furnish a livelihood, and thus exemplify in our own life the principle of teaching the mind to think, the heart to love and the hands to work.

These are the suggestions I have to make to the race I love as my own life, which has done well but which finds much more to do; which has justified every sarifice and every promise made for us by our friends in the past, and which must justify every hope of the future. That future is more in our own hands than in that of any one else. Introspection must be the study of the present—the study of ourselves. It is not so much what others will do against us, but what we can and will do for ourselves. We need to counsel more and clamor less. Thought and action are to supercede clamorous abuse and valueless denunciation. We have got to put our complaints on higher grounds than race wrongs, and make them state wrongs, citizen wrongs, national wrongs. If those who would wrong us refuse to reason with us, let us not decline to reason with them. As Joseph and Moses in the distant past rose to distinction and honor by sheer merit, character and statesmanship, and were rewarded by reason of these alone, in spite of being of a different race, so we may and can rise by reason of the innate qualities in us, which, if allowed to properly develop will win for us greater glory in the future than any victory we have achievd in the past. By a wise diplomacy, a manly rectitude, a worthy character,, and a necessary mental capacity, and the possession of our rightful share of this world's goods, we will show ourselves to be equal to our high privileges and to have profited by the example of the "Prodigal Son" who "came to himself."

Let us weigh anchors and begin at once the pleasant voyage which will bring us to the goal we seek.

JOHN C. DANCY.

Wilmington, N. C.

"AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS'

And the "A. M. E. Church in Africa" is the Title of the Following Interesting Instructive Article by Rev. Ransom.

To the familiar cry of "Europe for the Europeans," "American for the Americans,' 'and "Asia for the Asiatics," is about to be added at the beginning of the twentieth century, the new and strange rallying cry, of "Africa for the Africans."

Mr. E. M. Green, writing in the Nineteenth Century Magazine for November, which is one of the leading periodicals of the English speaking people, and published in London, under the caption of "Native Unrest in South Africa," thinks he sees signs which, in the not distant future, portend such an uprising against European customs and rule as to make the present Boer-British war pale into insignificance.

It should be borne in mind that the proportion of the native to the white population of South Africa is as one hundred to one. Mr. Green points out that there is a growing dissatisfaction in the native mind with European modes and rule, and a more steadfast adherence to native customs and tradition with a determination to vindicate them.

Black Messiahs are arising among the Africans. A native African of great intelligence by the name of Pelem, writing in the Queenstown Free Press, under date of May 5th, speaking of a Messiah who had risen among the Red Kaffirs, says: "This individual is regarded by some of the natives as no less personage than the 'Son of God.'"

He tells these people that to know him is to know God. Nay, he is the very gate of heaven, having been once dead for six days, he had an interview with "the Supreme Being" and was by Him initiated into all the mysteries of the spiritual world, and was henceforth divinely commisisoned to tell his countrymen that all the customs of their forefathers, such as Kaffir beer-drinking red clay, etc., were much indulged in and admired by the hosts of heaven, and to pour out denunciations of divine indignation against the whites who had by their conduct towards the black, brought upon themselves and their children his displeasure."

Mr. Green points out another movement of vast proportions known as the Ethiopian church. "Suddenly," he says, "as it seemed even to the missionaries who are always working among the natives, Ethiopian teachers sprang up on all sides who said that a native church ought only to have its native ministry." Mr .Green thinks that the desire for a native ministry is only the first step in a movement of gigantic proportions. After a native ministry the next step will be to get rid of the magistrates and displace them with natives, then "there will be a war of races."

Mr. Green says a Moravian missionary near Queenstown gave him the following account of Dwane, the founder of the Ethiopian Church: "He was educated by the Wesleyans at Hilltown, near Fort Beaufort; studied for the ministry and became a Wesleyan minister. But in 1896 he left the Wesleyans and went to America; there he joined the African Methodist Episcopal Church." For this acount of Dwane which follows he cites extracts taken from the Christian Express, a paper issued by the Presbyterian mission at Lovedale, South Africa, from which we briefly quote:

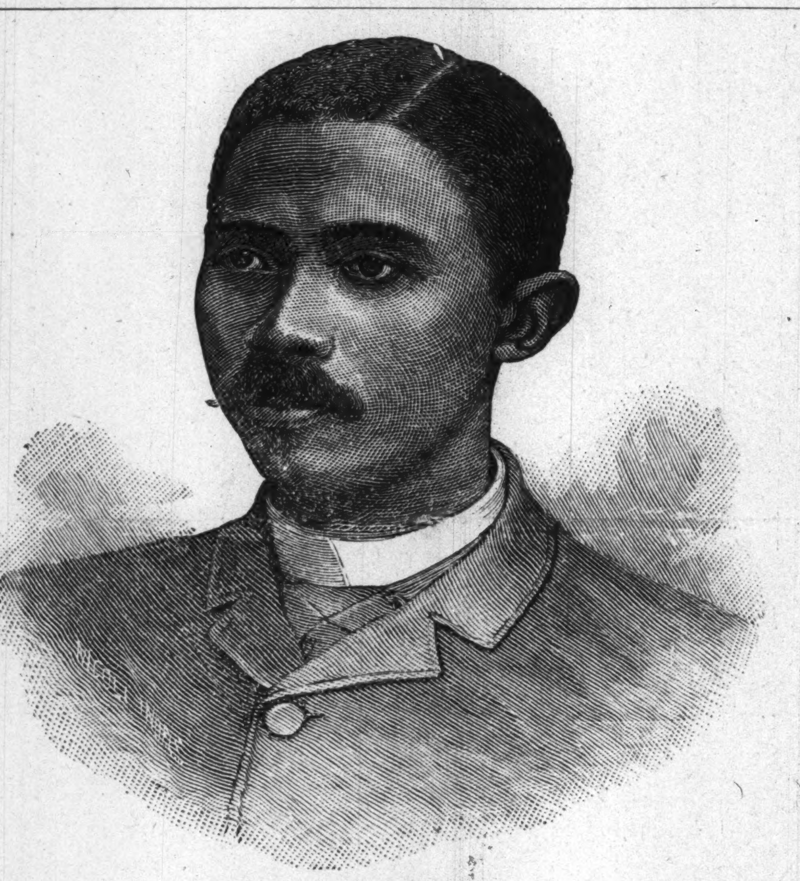
"We ask the attention of our readers to the report of Bishop Turner, which is given below. It fills more than five columns of the Voice of Missions, a bi-monthly paper of considerable size, published in Atlanta, Georgia. Bishop Turner's report gives really the correct history of the Ethiopian Church movement within the dates to which it refers. Our readers will no doubt form their own conclusions on the character and solidity of this development of the future Native Church of South Africa." In order that our bishops, ministers and laity may form some just conception of the distrust, and fear of the far-reaching importance and influence of this movement, under Vicar Bishop Dwane, we quote at length from an article in the South African Congregational Magazine, which is reproduced in Mr. Green's article in the Nineteenth Century: "We seem to have arrived at a critical stage in the history of our native churches in South Africa; the evidence of an inflowing tide-wave of revolutionary tendency sweeping over them is everywhere apparent.

"The ground of their revolt appears to have been a sense of resentment against the social barriers in the way of their advancement to the chief seats of official authority in their ecclesiastical system. A dream of the formation of a native church, disassociated from all European influences and control, began to impress itself on their imagination. Looking round for ways and means of giving practical effect to their prophetic visions for a new cause 'cut in ebony,' they found a native chief, who signified his willingness to take them under the wing of his distinguished patronage. A place of worship was accordingly erected in his neighborhood. An order of service was devised in which a prayer for the chief took the place of the usual petition for the Queen. But for the support and promotion of such a movement the sinews of war were essential. And from what quarter could they look for help? There was no hope for financial aid from any section of the colonial constituency. But a bright idea struck the 'curly pow' of the Rev. Mr. Dwane.

"Why not get the Negroes of America to take up the movement? The very thing! So off he set with a grand scheme of Church Extension to unfold to their astonished gaze. And being a lad of parts—an accomplished linguist—speaking English as to the manner born, as free from any shadow of a questionable character, having a record of unsullied reputation and honorable Christian service behind him, he succeeded in raising a sensation among his colored brethren in the States. He was enthusiastically received into the fellowship of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, blessed by its bishops, and sent back with the assurance that the new cause would be taken up and backed by the available resources of the denomination in America."

The quotations cited above, from so many different sources, will give some idea of the immense interest and attention that this religious movement in South Africa is exciting. Evidently some apprehension is beginning to be felt in England over the "native unrest." This movement under Dwane, it is appreciated, is national, rather than doctrinal or ecclesiastical, because of this character and scope, as it assumes larger proportions, it will undoubtedly meet with opposition from the various denominations operating there as well as from the British government officials.

Its every movement will be watched; its weaknesses, faults and failures kept ever in the public eye. There has been some talk of a college in South Africa. Such an institution is necessary to carry out the scheme of a native ministry.



HON. JOHN C. DANCY.

The wisdom of Bishop Turner in connection with this South African movement is of the highest order. One of the most splendid opportunities ever offered to a church is now within our grasp. The Africans in Africa, in their ecclesiastical affairs, are demanding that for which the A. M. E. Church stands. The manner in which we deal with the Ethiopian Church, which has come to us, will decide the attitude of thousands now allied with other organizations, but who are ready, it would seem, to break over every barrier in order to gain that unfettered freedom of opportunity which our church offers to all.

This movement, as has been pointed out, is more than a religious movement—it is national. Neither Bishop Turner nor Bishop Dwane, so far as I know, have ever expressed themselves, but each has proven himself statesman enough to see that the unification of the Africans in Africa can come with greatest assurance of success through a church national in character; with a native ministry directing all of the affairs, which would be but the entering wedge of desire, backed by the strength to give it realization, for representation and control in affairs that relate to their government and political control.

Indeed Mr. Green acknowledges that while the Uitlanders demand for the franchise is now occupying the attention of the whole world, that it might be reasonably asked, "why should not the natives of the colony have representatives in the lower House of Assembly, who should bring questions that relate to abuses against the natives to the notice of the government?"

There are men among the natives sufficiently able not only to see all these points, but to put them intelligently before others; and, if "the subject people are to be governed in justice and right" these grievances should no longer be allowed to continue unnoticed. Why to a race of undoubted loyalty should "the land of their birth ever be a land of tears?"

The Americans and Europeans will never enter equatorial Africa as colonists, but only for the purposes of material development and trade, under the influence of which there will be an immense awakening early in the twentieth century. That there is to be an Africa for the Africans is not an idle dream, but a possibility, in the realization of which the A. M. E. Church, if she now but pursues the path of wisdom, can wield an influence of immeasurable advantage and power.

REVERDY C. RANSOM,
Pastor Bethel A. M. E. Church.
Chicago, Ill.

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BURNED AT THE STAKE--THE REVIEW OF A TERRIBLE CRIME--THE UNTOLD TORTURE OF A BLACK CRIMINAL--EXTRACTS FROM

The President's Message--Prominent Among the Leaders of a "Burning Bee', Were the Leading Citizens and Business Men of the Community--Women Take a Part Awaiting "Our" Turn--Heard in a Barber Shop.

I received a request a few weesk ago from the editor of The Freeman to write a Christmas article for the Christmas number.

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I deeply regret I cannot write a long special article for several reasons, the most important being first: I have not time as I am writting a $500 story and must finish it this week. The second reason is if I had the time I can not think of any new subject upon which to write, as every thing for the good of the race has been said and written week after week and year after year by our best writers thinkers and race men and women, with small results.

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I will say this however, I wish every one of our readers a merry Christmas and hope each and every one will read the words of wisdom found in this Holiday number, from our best minds I hope the words will not only be read but digested, taken to heart and acted upon.

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Do your part readers to make 1900 the best, the brightest, the most progressive in the history of the American Negro.

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As I have said time and again, the barber shop is the poor man's social club, the poorer the shop, the poorer the man. The barber shop of the city takes the place of the country store of the village or hamlet. One often hears about or over hears some strange stories, left hand logic, misfit facts, plain every day lies, Sunday yarns, family troubles, "society" news and—often some good crude philosophy, all of which is food for the reflective mind. "We" have a reflective mind.

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"We" was seated in a barber shop last week waiting "our" turn, near by was a group of striplings or beg pardon, 20th century young men talking about the latest ball and the belle or belles of the same. Their chatter was not of the objectionable kind and was interesting. A tall youth, with a light compexion and a stately air entered the shop. The new comer looked to be about 17 or 18 years old. Intelligence beamed from his eyes. One of the boys remarked: "Ah! Here comes my distinguished literary friend, the coming Hodges, Fortune and Dunbar of the race and present New York correspondent of the (well, we will call the paper he mentioned The Afro-American Fog Horn, as "we" don't want to give the paper a free "ad") the only and greatest race paper in the country the only—"Forget it" remarked the new comer, I'm no longer the New York correspondent of "The Afro-American Fog Horn"

"Got the bounce I suppose for knocking down or to put it better for being short in your accounts.'

"Now Tom, any time you handle enough nigger newspaper money to knock down a cent, drop me a postal card, you know my address. The fact of the matter is, I threw up the job (if you wish to so call it) three weeks ago" "Why?" "How's that?" "You don't say?" &c., asked the others.

"Well, I'll tell you, nigger newspapers are N. G., when I first commenced to work for the paper, they agreed to give a stated percentage for every copy sold, and I agreed to write at least a quarter of a colomn of local society—news free. They agreed to send me the papers every week in by Saturday morning. Well the first week they sent me fifty copies as samples, forty of them I gave away, and sold the ten for 5 cents a copy and took the fifty cents and bought thirty cents worth of writing paper and envelopes and ten two cent stamps I sent them a local letter and an order for one hundred copies. The letter was published (full of mistakes of course) and the hundred copies sent all of which I sold; for three weeks the papers came on time and my letter was published each week. Then I did not get the papers until Monday it was too late for me to sell them as I sold my papers Saturday night and Sunday. I only sold about half. That was the week our club gave the ball I wrote everybody up, gave them a puff to beat the band, sent my letter in ahead of time and ordered two hundred and fifty copies. I got word from the editor that the account of the ball would appear with out fail. I got the papers on time but the account of the ball was not in it, and none of the gang would take it; the next week I got no papers, and the next week I got about three hundred papers three weeks old, mind you, sent C. O. D., to me by express instead of prepaid by mail. I got disgusted and sent all the papers I had on hand back by express also, C. O. D., and gave up the agency after writing the editor a piece of my mind. You can't depend on Negro newspapers, you never know when they are coming out when they will reach you or if your article will be in on time or two or three weeks after the news is stale. Then the editor expects you to hunt up news get subscribers, and all that for nothing or simply the honor of seeing your name in print. I threw up the sponge in disgust."

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As I left the barber shop, I said to myself: "There's some truth in that young man's remarks."

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THEORY AND PRACTICE.

The love of law and the sense of obedience and submission to the lawfully constituted judicial tribunal are embedded in the hearts of our people, and any violation of these sentiments and disregard of their obligations justly arouse public condemnation. The guarantees of life, liberty and of civil rights should be faithfully upheld; the right of trial by jury respected and defended. The rule of the courts should assure the public of the prompt trial of those charged with criminal offenses, and upon conviction the punishment should be commensurate with the enormity of the crime.

Those who, in disregard of law and the public peace, unwilling to await the judgement of court and jury, constitute themselves judges and executioners, should not escape the severest penalties for their crimes.—From President McKinley's Message delivered to Congresson

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 6—Richard Coleman, colored, the confessed murderer of Mrs. James Lashbrook, the wife of his employer, expiated his crime to day at the hands of a mob of 2,000 persons by burning at the stake, after suffering torture almost beyond belief.

* * *

At the Court House a mob of more than 2,000 men, headed by James Lashbrook, the husband, had been formed hastily. The demand for the prisioner was made, accompanied by threats from the leaders. There was a brief struggle in which weapons were drawn by the officers, and then the Sheriff and his assistants were over come by force of numbers and the prisoner was pulled from their midst.

Up throught the central portion of the town the mob marched, the prisoner being held by the vanguard and dragged along with the aid of ropes loosely attached to his body. He was the target of hundreds of missiles, and several times he sank half conscious to the ground, while the crowd pressed forward, striking at him with clubs, sticks and whips until his head and body scarcely were reconizable. More dead than alive he was dragged along and forced to his feet. Scores of women cheered the men. High above the noise the Negro could be heard pleading for his life. This spectacle continued until the grounds were reached where the final work of the mob was accomplished.

James Lashbrook, the husband, applied the first match to the brushwood. A brother of the victim struct the second match. Some one with a knife was slashing at the prisoner's chest. By a sort of cruel concurrence of action on the parc of the mob not a single shot was fired. The purpose seemed to be to give to the Negro the greatest possible amount and duration of torture.

During the torture, while his voice could be heard, he begged for a drink of water At the end of three hours the body was cremated practically. During all that time members of the family of Mrs. Lashbrook had remained to keep up the fire and keep the body in a posision where it would continue to burn. It is said that on the march through the city the prisoner's eyes had been burned out by acid throne in an egg-shell.

In all the thousands who constituted the mob not a single effort was made to disguise or conceal identity. No man wore a mask. All the leaders of the mob are well known, and there are hundreds of witnesses who can testify to their participation in the tragedy. They are leading citizens in all lines of business, and many are members of churches.

County Judge Harbeson will empannel a special Grand Jury at once to make a speedy investigation and return indictments against the leaders. The statement from Frankfort that Governor Bradley proposes to offer a reward for the apprehension of members of the mob does not excite much fear that the reward will be claimed. There is a strong feeling that no punishment will result.

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"It is a condition, not a theory that confronts us."—Ex-President Cleveland.

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In theory; "embeded in the hearts of our people" may lie sleeping "the sense of obedience and submission" to law and order, but the white portion of "our people" in the Southland hate the constitution, law and order, a yankee and a "nigger" just as bad as they did when they fired on the Union flag at Fort Sumpter a generation or more ago. Facts are facts.

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"Our people" (white) of the South are not "our people" in anything but name and no amount of honey or sugar coated words in President McKinley's present messege or future messages will change their hearts. Their hearts are hardened to justice and right. Facts are facts.

• • •

The Negro is a moral coward and a political fool. Facts are facts.

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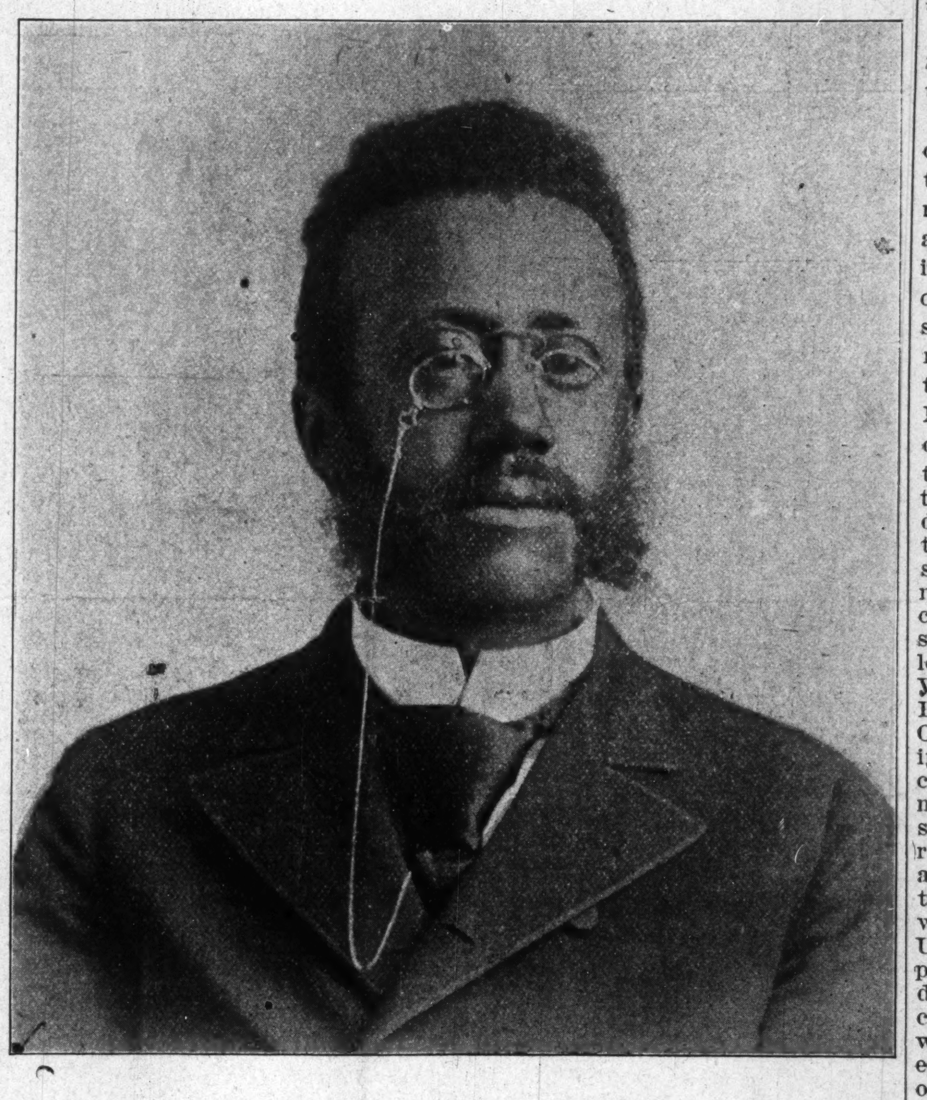
Let us change the subject. Who do you think will be the next President of the United States. Negro voters of New York, New Jersey, Penn, Ill, Ind, Ohio and Ky.? —B. SQUARE.



AUGUSTUS M. HODGES, "B SQUARE"

...THE CHURCH...

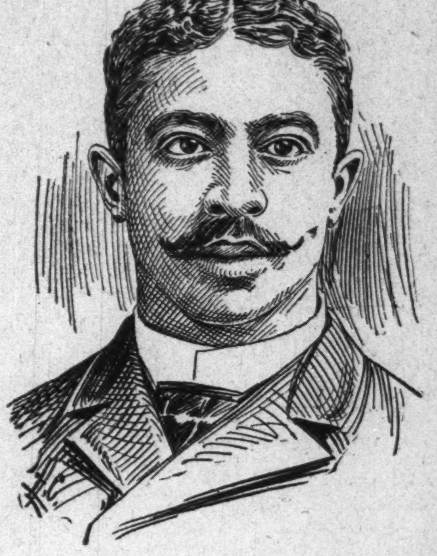
The annual report of the Freeman's Aid Society show that this year's collection amounted to $56,000 more than last year.

The members of the Zion church at Washington, N. C., under the leadership of their pastor, Rev. N. D. King, have purchased a handsome residence for $1,000 to be used as a parsonage. It is one of the nicest buildings in the North Carolina Conference.

The African Methodist Episcopal church of America, the West Indies and Western Africa, is making one heroic stride to raise $600,000 for the cause of Christian missions, Christian education and church extension, as a thank offering for the twentieth century.

The Cumberland River District of the Tennessee Conference M. E. church, held its first session for this conference year at Tuckers X Roads, Tenn., in New Edward Hope M. E. church, Nov. 23–25. Rev. L. M. Moores, Presiding. After devotional exercises. The conference was then organized and Rev. E. J. Guthrie was re-elected secretary and Revs. Jerry M. Lyte and J. H. Thompson as assistances. The conference was interesting and beneficial.

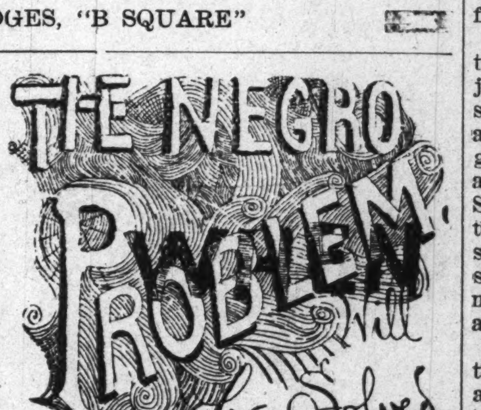
The contribution from the pen of Rev. J. S. Caldwell, showing the necessity for some kind of an association for the benefit of the superannuated minist ers, is a very thoughtful one which shows that the writer has not reached his conclusion by leaps and bounds. It is hoped that such an association will be created for and sustained by it.—Star of Zion.



W. T. MENARD.

Our Schools.

There are in the United States 162 Normal schools and colleges' 156 of them are located in the South. The South supports in whole or in part over 30 of these institutions for the higher education of the Negro. Value of those colleges and equipments $10,500,000; pupilis enrolled in them 37,000; teachers engaged in them 1,000. Of the 37,000, enrolled only 1,600 are studying the learned professions and 5,000 to be teachers; 12,000 are studying the various trades followed in the Sonth by Negroes.



THE NEGRO PROBLEM Will be Solved.

The colored people of LaGrange, Ga., will start a cotton factory.

Joe Ladd the well known colored violinist of Springfield, O., is dead.

A home for friendless colored children has been incorporated by the colored people of Baltimore, Md.

The Negroes in the army draw from the United States treasury the magnificent sum of $4,872,000 per annum.

Commander Booth Tucker of the Salvation army is to organize a Salvation Army among the colored people in New Orleans, La.

Within the past month 200,000 bricks have been made by the Tuskegee schools brickmakers. These make an aggregate of 1,300,000 bricks that have been made since the first of June.

The boys in the division of Blacksmithing at Tuskegee, are doing some very good work. The fire escapes, bracings and corner irons that are to be used in connection with the girls new dormitory are being made by them.

JUDICAL SYSTEM OF OUR COUNTR

W. T. Menard Write
terestingly on the Su
The System North and S

Says That Sentiment and Passion Are Paramount to Law in the Southland.

THE SYSTEM AS IT IS COMMONLY ABUSED WILL RETARD T GROWTH OF STATES AND IMPAIR SOCIAL RELATIONS.

Strictly Observed it Will be a Safeguard For All Conditions and Col
The Writer States That The Future Power of The United States Wil
Practically Unlimited if Our Judical System is Ardently Supported.

Human passions and impulses, however carefully watched and guarded, in their attempt to fortify man against encroachment and fancied onslaught from without, often give rise to distorted conceptions of equity and bring about discordant conditions that must be adjudicated and solved by other forces. The prime object of man is party spirit and the eloquence of indipossession, and in its pursuit all laws of reason and ethics are subjective to a growing egotism. The early history of the world is fraught with strife and unsettled conditions, no attempt having been made at arbitration until the famous and initial judgment of Solomon.

From this period up to the establishment of the Roman Empire, all forms of justice and equity were dispensed by kings, chieftains and priests, and in this crude manner states and provinces were held together, and men were submissive to the decisions of their superiors. During the Middle Ages and up to the present time, the tribunals of justice have always served as bulwarks of strength and towers of safety to both kingdoms and republics.

Coming now to our own United States of America, we find in sections, where justice is blind and juries unbiased, prosperity, peace and progress. The judicial system of this country is based upon the broadest lines of equity and its provisions and scope appeal to the conscience of all men who strive for perfect government and satisfactory social conditions.

During the colonial period of this country, the great freedom enjoyed by the populace necessitated satisfactory means of arbitration and settlement of all controversies in equity and alleged infringements of personal safety and a comfort. In the immediate absence of a substantial judicial system, the common councils of the several towns of the early colonies, now known as the New England States, adopted a code of "blue laws," having for its object the preservation of peace, the protection of life and property, and the foundation of good government. Some of these "blue laws" are still upon the statute books of New England commonwealths. Under this form of judicial dispensation, the colonies thrived, social conditions became improved and loyalty and patriotism flourished. When the colonies met in convention at Philadelphia in May, 1787, to adopt a Constitution for the government of the infant United States of America they conceived the idea that something more than an executive and legislative system should be recommended for ratification by the people. The need of a proper judicial system is patent in the preamble adopted by that body when it reads: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

In its provisions for a judicial system, Article 3, section 1, reads: "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The jduges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office."

The prime object of this section of the Constitution appears to secure as administrators of justice men whose tenure of office is based solely upon integrity, character and an utter disregard of sentiment or passion. It is the consummation of this very thought and motion of the framers of our national Constitution that has made the northern and eastern sections of our country tenanted by people of thrift, progressiveness and the highest respect for law and order. The ermine is a sacred garment and those upon whom it is bestowed should seek to dignify it, and not be dependent upon it for respect or veneration. The northern and eastern sections of this great republic have ever been careful of the selection of its interpreters and agents of the judicial system, and the social plane of said sections has given prestige to its inhabitants and increased power and glory to the American flag. Thus, where the letter and spirit of our judicial system obtain, we find increased patriotism, a feeling of security concerning life and property, the hum of industry, no infringement or abandonment of rights or privileges, a deep regard for creeds and beliefs, a betterment of social conditions and relations, devotion to firesides and homes, and a firmer adherence to the religion of Christ. It is these things that contribute to the wealth and power of the Northern and Eastern States of our domain.

In the southern portion of our country the judicial system, as outlined by the Constitution, is observed only in spirit, and very weak at that. It is in this section that it is misapplied, misconstrued and misinterpreted. The miscarriage of justice in the Southland is
due, not only to prejudice ag
classes, but on account of the inf
mental caliber of its dispensers
our excellent judicial system, Artic
of the amendments to the Constitu
says:

"In all criminal prosecutions the
cused shall enjoy the right to a sp
and public trial by an impartial ju
the State and district wherein
crime shall have been commi
which district shall have been p
ously ascertained by law; and to
informed of the nature and caus
the accusation; to be confronted w
the witnesses against him; to h
compulsory process for obtaining
nesses in his favor, and to have the
sistance of counsel for his defense.

Sentiment and passion are p
mount to law in Southern courts,
despite the fact that juries are p
and judges prejudiced to that cl
people who are declared to be citi
of this republic, unlawful assemb
ofttimes usurp legal functions, co
deeds of violence, trample our jud
system under foot and cause blots
the escutcheons of many com
wealths of the South.

The existing conditions at the S
are analogous to the incidents imm
ately preceding the fall of Greece. T
eminent historian, Marcus Wil
says: "A most pernicious evil in
Athenian constitution was the freq
assumption of the highest jud
powers by the public assembly of
the citizens. This assembly, on
principle, doubtless, that "the voi
the people is the voice of God,"
that the people can do no wrong,
ing upon itself the highest jud
functions in cases affecting the live
the most noted citizens, exercise
kind of chancery jurisdiction, in w
forms of law were supposed to
to the plain demands of justice.
prominent evil arising from the j
cial character of the assembly
that the most worthy citizens were
ten arraigned before an impatient
turbulent populace—liable to
swayed by caprice and prejudice
viduals—and seldom possessing
wisdom or exercising the candor
to justice. The members of such a
prevented all responsibility, and w
corruption feared not detection
wealthy could often purchase free
or soften the rigors of law, while
chances were decidedly against
poor man, especially if he had to
tend against wealthy and influe
accusers. That which was designed
a regulator of the workings of the
stitution thus became eventually
destroyer of its equilibrium; and
the fickleness of its measures the
ruption to which it was exposed
the frequent injustice of its dec
hastened the downfall of the state

The chaotic state of the South
day, its social disorders, its
feuds, its commercial and poli
stagnation, and its undevelope
sources, are all due to its improper
ception and misapplication of our j
cial system. Where justice is disp
impartially and the letter and s
of the federal Constitution righte
observed, communities flourish
capital seeks entrance. The Sout
jects its chance of development
needed capital by its blind abuse of
judicial system.

A strict observance of legal func
will never retard the growth of a
nor impair social relations. Mob
such as obtains at the South bes
an impotent judiciary and an illit
and passionate constituency. The
no need of mob violence in this
tion, since the Constitution amply
vides for the punishment of all cri
The poor white man or Negro of
South has no avenue of escape f
justice; his conviction, legally, i
absolute certainty. Why, then, sh
our excellent judicial system be
aside in favor of mob law?

The safeguard and future of
country is, to a large degree, dep
ent upon the strict observance of
judicial system. The great and g
ing western section of our cou
once the scene of lawlessness
strife, has blossomed into a com
cial paradise, and its citizens
among the most progressive of
land. This great change was wro
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system, which paved the way fo
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herence to the principles of justice
humanity, for the denial of these
attributes of perfect government
the immediate cause of the
flower's" voyage and the format
the colonies of New England—th
cleus of this powerful republic.

With its teeming millions of p
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tility and agricultural splendor;
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chant marine; with its great fl
commercial carriers that dot our
nal streams; with its untold wea
arctic waters; with its prosperou
resourceful possessions in the
and immediately south of our sh
the future power and influence of
grand United States of America
be practically unlimited if our ju
system is ardently supported an
classes and conditions of men bo
fore the majesty of the law.

W. T. MENA

Washington, D. C., Dec. 1, 189